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USSR Report

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS



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WORLDWIDE TOPICS

USSR DECREE RATIFYING NUCLEAR CONVENTIONS

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK in Russian No 47, 19 Nov 86 pp934-935

["Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR"]

[Text] On the ratification of the convention of the prompt notification of nuclear accidents and the Convention about the assistance in the case of nuclear accidents and radiation emergency situations

Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR decrees:

The deposit by the Council of Ministers of the USSR of the ratification of the convention about prompt notification of nuclear accidents and the convention about the assistance in the case of nuclear accidents and radiation emergency situations, signed in the name of the USSR, in Vienna on 26 September 1986 to ratify, the following stipulations:

The USSR will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 11 (point 2) of the convention on the prompt notification of nuclear accidents and article 13 (point 2) convention on the assistance in case of nuclear accidents and controversy between participating states to arbitration, or to the International Court at the request of any side and announces that for transferring of any international dispute to arbitration in the International Court, the agreement of all countries is necessary in each specific case.

Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR A. Gromyko

Secretary of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR R. Menteshashvili.

Moscow, Kremlin. 14 November 1986

CSO:1807/133

WORLDWIDE TOPICS

WEST CONCERNED ABOUT USSR 'PENETRATION' IN MICRONESIA

LD202350 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] It is reported from Tokyo that in mid-January the Japanese foreign minister, Kuranari, will make a tour of a number of South Pacific countries. Details from our news analyst Sergey Dmitriyev; this is what he writes:

It follows from reports about the coming tour that Tokyo, just as Washington, is concerned about an alleged penetration by the Soviet Union in the South Pacific region. As for the United States, a real hysteria broke out there when the Soviet Union signed fishery agreements with Vanuatu and Kiribati. The tone of American statements about it was such as if a whole armada of warships and not fishing vessels has appeared near the Pacific islands. The United States Administration is hastily working out so-called measures to counter the alleged Soviet penetration; it has drawn its allies in the attempts, first of all, Japan.

Why such concern in the West? According to the Australian newspaper CANBERRA TIMES there is not a single Soviet warship or warplane in the South Pacific. More than that, the Soviet Union has put forward a whole number of concrete proposals aimed at ensuring lasting peace and stability in the Asian and Pacific region. The proposals cover, among other things, a reduction in naval activities in the Pacific and working out measures to ensure security for sea traffic in the region. On the other hand, as the Paris-based journal AFRIQUE-ASIE says, the United States has turned the Pacific region into one of the most heavily militarized areas in the world. The journal makes a point that all the Pacific islands controlled by the United States--Guam, Hawaii, and Saipan--serve as military bases. In violation of UN resolutions Washington has annexed the Micronesia islands, granting them a so-called status of a free association with the United States. The United States is building bases for nuclear submarines and bombers, test sites and nuclear warehouses in that strategically important region of the world.

It is hardly possible that, possessing such might, Washington could be seriously scared by Soviet fishing boats. As a matter of fact the ruling U.S. quarters are worried about the antinuclear sentiments that have spread among the South Pacific countries. Last year these countries signed a treaty for turning the region into a nuclear free zone. The treaty went into force on 11 December,

and on the 15th of the month the USSR became the first nuclear power to sign the treaty protocols, thus pledging officially to respect the nuclear-free status of the South Pacific.

The Soviet Union is a consistent champion of creating nuclear free zones in all parts of the world. A message from the Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze says that this move by the countries within the South Pacific Forum is fully in keeping with the main tasks the Soviet Union sets itself on the international scene--to stop the arms race on earth and to prevent it from spreading to space, unquote. This country fully shares the concern of the South Pacific countries over the nuclear explosions that are still conducted in the region. The Soviet Union is interested in a situation in the Pacific that is determined not by war preparations, or by a policy of confrontation, but by efforts to promote security. It looks likely that such developments run counter to the U.S. strategic plans. For this reason the United States is intimidating the South Pacific countries with a nonexistent Soviet threat. Its aim is to draw these countries to its side in a world divided by confrontation. Plans are openly announced for interference in their internal affairs. The commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, Lyons, said he hoped that if enough pressure were put the United States would be able to have some changes there.

What role is given to Japan in this connection? Last June U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, at a meeting in Manila with Tokyo officials, suggested that Japan should greatly expand the use of methods of financial pressure in order to keep the South Pacific within a sphere of Western influence. In other words it is desired to control the region as a vital one in the U.S. global military program. Judging by the way government sources formulate now the aims of the tour by Foreign Minister Kuranari in January, Tokyo is ready to give a helping hand in this.

The South Pacific countries want peace and security, equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation with other states. This is understandable. As for the alleged Soviet threat, attempts to exploit the myth will hardly bring any dividends. The objective situation is this: In the region Tokyo encounters not some sort of Soviet penetration invented by the White House, but positive political processes that for various reasons don't suit Washington. Such a policy can undermine the international prestige of any state. Writing in the newspaper ASAHI last October an eminent Japanese politologist [as heard], (Inohuti), wrote that if Japan keeps paying attention only to coordinating its course with the U.S. line it risks to remain in political isolation.

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CSO: 1812/42

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

PROSPECTS FOR VIENNA CSCE FOLLOW-UP CONFERENCE VIEWED

Moscow GOLOS RODINY in Russian No 45, Nov 86 pp 12-13

[Article by V. Kuznetsov and V. Tretyakov: "Vienna: Problems and Hopes"]

[Text] A meeting of the member states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe opened on 4 November in the Austrian capital. It is taking place under the conditions of a new time reading that began in Reykjavik; it is taking place under the sign of the constructive Soviet peace initiatives: the programs for eliminating nuclear weapons before the end of the current century and its proposals for reducing conventional weapons, eliminating chemical weapons and the non-military use of space. The successful conclusion of the Conference on Confidence Building Measures, Security and Disarmament, which was held in Stockholm is serving as a positive base for the entire course of the meeting.

The present Vienna forum has been called upon to become an important landmark in the movement of the European peoples toward a dependable security, the deepening of mutually beneficial economic cooperation, and the expansion of an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding and of broad contacts between people.

This is the third meeting -- after Belgrade and Madrid -- of the ministers of foreign affairs within the framework of the European-wide process. The future of our European home and a concern for strengthening peaceful principles in European policies, mutually correct contacts and close economic cooperation are on the agenda. The achievement of these goals is impossible without the honest and sincere desire of the participants in the meeting to strengthen even more the positive development of relations in the spirit of Helsinki. M. S. Gorbachev has pointed out: "Only collectively can the Europeans preserve their home and make it better and safer, following sensible norms of international intercourse and cooperation."

When departing for Vienna, Ambassador Yuriy Kashlev, the head of the Soviet delegation, said specifically:

"The USSR is taking an open and constructive position. We are attaching a great deal of significance to the solution of military and political problems, coming out in favor of an agreement on the mandate for the next stage of the Stockholm conference. In this regard, our main attention will not only be devoted to an examination of confidence measures between states but also toward how to shift more rapidly to practical discussions relating to the reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe.

"In another area that embraces problems of cooperation in the fields of economics, science, technology, and the environment, we will come out in favor of a fuller use of the potential that is contained in the Helsinki Final Act. This fully pertains also to the area of humanitarian questions: problems in culture, education, information, the protection of human rights and basic freedoms, contacts between people...."

Despite all of the costs in the past, the European-wide process is confidently gathering steam today, confirming the understanding of peaceful coexistence as the highest principle of interstate relations. An awareness of the need for decisive actions and concrete efforts is growing among political and public figures. Doing everything possible to curb the arms race, helping to realize a comprehensive system for international security, and warding off the threat of nuclear destruction from the European continent -- such is the command of the times.

In November of last year during a Soviet-American meeting at the highest level in Geneva, the leaders of the two powers jointly stated that there could not be any winners in a nuclear war and that one should never be unleashed. During the meeting in Budapest, the Warsaw Treaty countries developed a balanced program for European disarmament in a wide geographic zone -- from the Atlantic to the Urals. A meeting of experts on humanitarian matters was held this year in Berne, and only the negative position of the American delegation prevented the adoption of a final document. A very important step managed to be taken in Stockholm in the area of confidence building measures and the relaxation of military tensions. Finally, points of mutual understanding, which can now serve as the starting point for subsequent steps forward to eliminate nuclear weapons on the European continent, were settled at Reykjavik. The participants arrived at their Vienna forum with such luggage and with such a supply that opportunities are being opened up.

The Vienna meeting will sum up the results of the European-wide process during the last three years, examine ways and means to reduce the nuclear confrontation in Europe, and express its attitude toward the efforts to establish the comprehensive international security system that was proposed during the 27th CPSU Congress. E. A. Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, pointed out in his presentation to the Vienna forum: "Our ideal is not a policy of strength, but the strength of policy. This is new political thinking, and we urge you to consider it. It commands one to act so as not to let escape a historic chance to get out of a blind alley." This call is a timely one because it is impossible to solve the complicated questions which are facing the planet without new political thinking that is adequate for the realities of the nuclear

space age. This call is a timely one because the American side would like -- according to a report in the SPIEGEL magazine -- to conduct "bloc vs bloc" negotiations and discussions in Vienna, having removed neutral and nonaligned states from active participation in the work of the forum.

The growing influence of neutral and nonaligned states; social movements; political parties; and youth, women's and religious organizations goes against the grain of those who wish evil to European-wide progress. The growing concentration of fresh ideas and concrete proposals in the European-wide dialogue does not suit them. A great deal does not suit them. That is why, a difficult struggle to confirm the rights of European states -- big and little -- to an equal and free voice in solving the fate of the continent evidently faces the meeting in the Austrian capital.

As always, the Soviet side has demonstrated good will and a desire to look for ways to improve the political climate in Europe. We support the idea of holding a European-wide economic forum, which is being put forward by a number of countries. Without waiting for the final development of the mandate for the second stage of the Stockholm conference, they have suggested organizing contacts between worker groups that represent the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries. The complete text of the document of the Berne meeting of experts has been published in our country. Finally, from the podium of the Vienna forum, the Soviet Union has introduced a proposal to convene in Moscow a representative conference of member states in the European-wide conference on the entire complex of humanitarian questions, including contacts between people and questions concerning information, culture and education.

The report "From Madrid to Vienna", which the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation recently prepared, points out: "There exists a mass of evidence that Europeans are fed up with the nervous strain of confrontation and tension. Broad circles of the European public are trying to liberate political thinking completely from the perception of Europe as a 'theater of military operations.' Our continent has been called upon to be an example of the living together of sovereign and different peaceloving states which are aware of their interdependence and which are constructing relations between themselves based on trust."

Let us hope that the Vienna meeting will bring the European peoples closer to this cherished goal.

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CSO: 1807/78

SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND CEMA AFFAIRS

CEMA SECRETARY DESCRIBES PRIORITIES, TASKS

PM021135 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 48, Nov 86 (Signed to Press 20 Nov 86) p 23

[Article by CEMA Secretary V.V. Sychev under the rubric "CEMA: "Integration in Action": "Following the Course of Intensification of Cooperation"]

[Text] The socialist community countries are solving the large-scale tasks concerning the acceleration of socioeconomic development set by the latest congresses of communist and workers parties. Their interaction aimed at intensifying production and further deepening socialist economic integration is expanding and becoming increasingly active.

The fundamental problems of developing and improving cooperation between socialist countries and possibilities for more fully revealing the creative potential of socialism were discussed at the working meeting of fraternal party leaders from CEMA socialist countries recently held in Moscow. Particular attention was paid to further deepening relations in the economic sphere and utilizing new and most advanced forms of economic, scientific, and technical interaction in the interests of accelerating the fraternal countries' socioeconomic development and raising the prosperity of their peoples.

The 42d sitting of the CEMA session, held in Bucharest in early November, was devoted to topical questions concerning the improvement of cooperation and the enhancement of its efficiency.

The session examined a report by the CEMA Executive Committee on CEMA's activity between the 40th and 42d sittings of the Council Sessions as regards the implementation of the economic summit conference decisions. It examined the results of the coordination of CEMA countries' national economic plans for 1986-1990, as well as questions concerning the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 and the program for the construction of nuclear power stations and nuclear heat stations through the year 2000.

Steady Growth

Just over 2 years have passed since the economic summit conference. During this period the CEMA countries have taken a major step in solving economic

and social tasks and in overcoming the trends toward declining economic growth rates and a certain deterioration of quality indicators in economic activity which emerged in the seventies and the early eighties. The socialist community's positions in the world arena have been consolidated.

Despite complex domestic and external development conditions, the socialist community countries and their economy have been distinguished by their steady dynamism. Economic growth rates on the whole have been 1.5 times higher than in capitalist states. National income produced increased by 18 percent, gross industrial output by 18 percent, and gross agricultural output by 11 percent in CEMA countries in 1981-1985. Increased labor productivity was a decisive factor in output growth and accounted for more than 80 percent of the total growth in production. Reciprocal commodity turnover has increased significantly. It reached 198 billion transfer rubles in 1985. Moreover, the share of reciprocal trade in these countries' total foreign trade turnover increased to reach 61.3 percent. There has been steady growth of the population's real incomes, payments from social consumption funds have increased, medical services and social security have improved, and major housing construction programs have been implemented.

The achievements of qualitatively new economic growth is a common problem for CEMA countries at the present stage of development. Its solution demands maximum utilization of the reserves existing in the fraternal countries' national economies, in their collective actions, and in socialist economic integration. Experience shows that cooperation between CEMA countries has helped on many occasions in solving the complex problems they have encountered in the course of their economic development. Its role is now growing incalculably. Life persistently demands that cooperation between CEMA countries be switched to the path of intensification, and that broad use be made of its new forms--this was emphasized during the discussion of the results of the coordination of CEMA countries' national economic plans.

Coordination of Plans

The coordination of 1986-1990 plans helped to mobilize the CEMA countries' potential and step up their mutual cooperation aimed at boosting production efficiency and forming the most rational and mutually complementary national economic structures. Much attention was also paid to the best possible utilization and saving of material, financial, and labor resources, the improvement of currency and financial relations, the expansion of reciprocal trade, and the attainment of balance economic ties.

As a result of the coordination of national economic plans, much was done to solve the key problems of supplying the fraternal states with the latest highly productive equipment determining scientific and technical progress and helping to accelerate it. Reciprocal deliveries of machine building products will increase by 40 percent in the current 5-year plan period compared with the previous one, and their structure will change by increasing the proportion of machine tools with digital program control, robots and manipulators, processing centers, flexible production systems, equipment for nuclear power stations,

resource- and energy-saving equipment, and other types of high technology articles. Moreover, not only measures regarding their production, but also timetables for their assimilation and manufacture and the technical specifications which will have to be met have been coordinated.

All this constitutes an important prerequisite for changing the structure of fraternal countries' exports and imports, expanding their export potential, increasing their reciprocal commodity turnover, and ensuring dynamic and balanced growth of mutual economic ties. In other words, we are talking about a transition from predominantly trading ties directly to production collaboration and expanded specialization and production sharing, primarily in the processing industry.

Much attention was paid to the coordination of measures helping to satisfy the socialist community countries' import needs for fuel, energy, and raw material resources and to increase deliveries of foodstuffs and mass consumer goods to the CEMA market.

During the examination of the results of the coordination of CEMA countries' national economic plans for the current 5-year plan period, the session noted that this work has helped to mobilize the countries' potential and to increase the efficiency of their economies. Having coordinated a broad interaction program in the material production sphere and having agreed on further growth of reciprocal commodity turnover, the CEMA countries paid paramount attention to concretizing the basic guidelines of economic policy agreed at the CEMA countries' economic summit conference, improving the quality, reliability, technical standards, and competitiveness of reciprocally delivered output, increasing the proportion of articles matching up to world standards, implementing joint measures helping the accelerated introduction of the achievements of science and technology in production, and thereby strengthening technical and economic invulnerability.

Machine Building Is Catalyst of Progress

Emphasis was placed on the need to develop specialization and production sharing in the sectors which determine technical progress, and primarily in machine building. At the present stage, cooperation in this sphere becomes the main avenue of integration and a source of growth in reciprocal commodity turnover and of qualitative improvement in its structure. It is the machine building complex that has to play the role of catalyst of scientific and technical progress.

Having emphasized that the coordination of CEMA countries' national economic plans must be continuous, the session noted the need to continue bringing to light specific new opportunities to expand cooperation in the course of implementing national 5-year plans. They must reflect the obligations stemming from agreements and contracts that have been concluded.

The Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 is the central link of cooperation at the present

stage. Attaching great political and economic importance to the fulfillment of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, the fraternal countries will ensure the necessary conditions for its implementation. Questions concerning the program's fulfillment have been repeatedly examined by the leadership of CEMA countries and also within CEMA itself.

This year CEMA countries have started research on problems connected with the Comprehensive Program. About 400 completed studies will be passed on to production.

Draft technical and economic feasibility studies have been elaborated, and the majority of detailed programs for cooperation on problems linked with the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 have been prepared and fully coordinated with all participating countries. Work on them is already under way. The drafts of these programs, with the help of organs in the CEMA countries, are coordinated directly with umbrella organizations responsible for the performance of specific work, and also with CEMA countries' intergovernmental commissions and international organizations. At present virtually all the work on scientific and technical cooperation is being redirected toward the Comprehensive Program's implementation.

CEMA organs have done considerable work to conclude new cooperation agreements in the implementation of targets along the program's priority avenues. General intergovernmental agreements have been concluded on priority avenues like "Ceration and Assimilation of New Materials and of Technology for Their Production and Processing" and "Accelerated Development of Biotechnology," as well as on a number of the major problems of scientific and technical progress, and in particular the creation of flexible production systems for machine building, computer-aided design systems, and fiber-optic means of communications.

CEMA countries and the Council's organs have been instructed to pay the greatest attention to the introduction and widespread utilization of the results of studies under the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress on the basis of deepening specialization and production sharing on a multilateral and bilateral basis.

New Frontiers in Nuclear Power Engineering

One of the most important questions of CEMA countries' socioeconomic development is the solution of the energy problem. This determines the importance of a document adopted at the 42d sitting of the Council's Session, which defines the further development of power engineering in socialist community countries—the program for the building of nuclear power stations and nuclear heat stations through the year 2000.

In line with the economic summit's decisions and the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, nuclear power

engineering in the socialist community countries will develop more intensively than traditional power engineering.

The CEMA countries' growing needs for energy, the possibilities of satisfying these needs, world trends in power industry development, and the achievements of scientific and technical progress were all thoroughly analyzed during the elaboration of the program for the building of nuclear power stations and nuclear heat stations.

The program's implementation will solve to a significant extent the problem of building up the fraternal countries' energy potential, will expand the resource base of nuclear power engineering, and will lay foundations for continuing the well organized specialization and production sharing in the manufacturing of equipment for nuclear power stations.

Contrary to all kinds of fabrications by bourgeois ideologists, by the end of this century nuclear power station capacities in CEMA countries (excluding the USSR) will increase more than sixfold compared with 1986. Electricity generation at nuclear power stations will account for 30-40 percent of the total generated power.

While developing nuclear power engineering, the fraternal countries are focusing their attention on questions of ensuring the safe working of nuclear equipment. Being extremely interested in establishing an international system for the safe development of nuclear power engineering, the socialist community countries are actively involved in cooperation on implementing the program approved by the IAEA in this sphere.

The European CEMA countries consider it an important political and economic task to render all-around assistance to Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia for the purpose of accelerating the development and enhancing the efficiency of their economies and actively involving them in the international socialist division of labor.

The improvement of the machinery for the management of collaboration and the utilization of new and most advanced forms of economic, scientific, and technical ties are of paramount importance for the switching of CEMA countries' mutual cooperation to an intensive path and for the deepening of socialist economic integration. From this viewpoint, the demand of the time is to accelerate the transition to broad scientific, technical, and production, and to establish and widely develop direct ties between scientific and economic organizations and enterprises.

The existing experience in developing direct ties between enterprises, scientific research institutes, and design organizations, and the activity of the first joint associations show that these forms of cooperation make it possible to involve the direct executants in the integration process, to pool the CEMA countries' intellectual and material resources, and to impart greater dynamism to specialization and production sharing.

The creation of the necessary organizational, economic, and legal conditions for foreign economic activity by national economic organizations in CEMA countries stimulates their interest in establishing direct science and production contacts with one another and enhances their mutual responsibility for the fulfillment of adopted commitments.

An important role in this respect has to be played by the bilateral inter-governmental agreements signed between the USSR and a number of other CEMA countries, which define measures for the expansion of direct ties and the creation of joint enterprises and international associations and organizations.

The working meeting of fraternal party leaders from CEMA socialist countries, whose results are of fundamental importance for the further development and deepening of cooperation, shows the way toward the utilization of new and most advanced forms of economic, scientific, and technical interaction between CEMA countries.

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CSO: 1825/084

SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND CEMA AFFAIRS

IMPROVEMENT IN CEMA TRADE SITUATION NOTED BY UN

LD011358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] A growth in exports for the CEMA member countries and a simultaneous reduction in imports from East-West trade has been noted by the UN Commission for Europe which includes specialists from all the European countries as well as from the United States and Canada. In a report published in Geneva it is noted that there has been in particular a considerable improvement in the balance of this trade. Over to our commentator, Vladimir Pasko.

[Pasko] The commission's assertion is concrete evidence of the CEMA countries' success in implementing the line they adopted in 1984 of self-sufficiency in modern and advanced types of product. By our own strength, by cooperating with one another, we are capable of producing most commodities. Let me remind you, that nowadays nearly one-third of the world's scientific and technical potential, one-fifth of all patents on new machinery and technology is accounted for by the CEMA countries. We are confidently outstripping the developed section of the capitalist world in growth rates too. We have every opportunity to emerge on the most advanced frontiers of science and technology, to achieve technological and economic invulnerability against the capitalist market.

Only 2 years separate us from the joint decisions adopted at the economic conference and only 1 year from the adoption of the integrated program for scientific and technological progress. It is a modest time period and not as much has been done as one would have liked. Results are, however, visible.

Here is an excerpt from the review of another authoritative United Nations organizations, the Economic and Social Council: The new 5-year plans of Europe's socialist countries indicate the possibility of substantial acceleration in growth rates by the end of the decade. These countries plan to continue implementing restructuring. To those ends, cooperation between them is being strengthened. Curious information on this subject is contained in the recently published research of the International Labor Organization. It is reported there that if by 1990 there will be 70,000 robots in Japan, 60,000 in the United States, and in Sweden and Britain 25,000 each, by that date there will already be 200,000 of them in the CEMA countries. We are assiduously working out our plans and we are highly demanding in regard to their

implementation. This was demonstrated once again by the recent CEMA session, which examined in detail all that we had done in the past 2 years, noted the pluses and minuses, and made recommendations for removing deficiencies. Western propaganda, hostile to socialism, has exploited published materials to confirm its hackneyed theory of some sort of crisis within the socialist commonwealth. These conjectures are refuted not only by CEMA documents but of other authoritative international organizations too.

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CSO: 1825/082

SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND CEMA AFFAIRS

CEMA SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY GOALS OUTLINED

LD180004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Dec 86

[From the "International Diary" program; commentary by Vladimir Pasko]

[Text] The plan is indeed grandiose: By the year 2000, the CEMA countries plan the creation of 1,500 kinds of new machinery, around 500 technologies, and about the same number of new materials. All this has to make it possible for industry to move to the advanced limits of progress and to increase the invulnerability of CEMA countries to the economic subversions of the West. The handing over for production of approximately 400 projects on the problems of the integrated program has become a concrete result of joint activity in this direction. But the main thing which defined the year was not this.

It was carried out under the symbol of itemizing the complex program, preparing agreements and treaties, and creating a legal basis for cooperation between CEMA countries at the present stage. Here, something can be said about all five priority directions. But most of all has been done on the very first one of those--electronization of the national economy. Fifty-six contracts were signed and fifty-three are ready for signing.

Things are moving along. Along with this--and this was pointed out at the recent annual meeting of CEMA session--not all that was planned for the year managed to be fulfilled. According to Ladislav Supka, deputy of the CEMA secretary, we did not always find ourselves sufficiently prepared to successfully tackle such an avalanche of problems which we encountered. It is a question of the problems that are above all of organizational nature: simplification of the system of contacts; legalization of documentation; raising the competence of the participants and their ability to make decisions in an independent, efficient way without waiting for the orders from above.

After all, almost 1,500 organizations are linked with the fulfillment of the complex program. The CEMA countries had to undertake highly vigorous steps in order to remove bureaucratic obstacles. As you know, corresponding measures were adopted in the Soviet Union.

What is the specialists' attention focused on now? First, on the degree of completion of the programs which are being worked out. About one-fifth of

them has so far been ending in the stage of development. Meanwhile, it is necessary that they encompass the whole cycle--from development to sale. Second, that the equipment, materials, and technology, which are being developed, are of a higher world standard. In other words, there is still a lot of work ahead, and it is impossible to escape it. The course to intensification and acceleration--which was adopted by the congresses of fraternal parties--and the international situation demand that the complex program of scientific and technical progress is fulfilled in time.

The bilateral intergovernmental agreements, which were signed recently and which define the measures for widening direct contacts, setting up joint enterprises, international associations and organizations, are of great significance for this. These accords are a kind of organizational guarantee for the implementation of the complex program. The outcome of the working meeting of leaders of fraternal parties and members, which discussed fundamental problems of development and improvement of our society and the possibilities of fuller opening of the creative potential of socialism, will assist the achievement of success.

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CSO: 1825/083

SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND CEMA AFFAIRS

ROLE OF SOVIET REPUBLICS UNDER CEMA DIVISION OF LABOR

Kishinev KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII in Russian No 9, Sep 86 (signed to press 13 Aug 86)
pp 51-56

[Article by N. Stepanova]

[Text] Formation of the world's first multinational socialist state marked the beginning of formation of relations that were new in history and that were based on the unity, mutual assistance, and friendship of nations. "In opposition to the old world, the world of oppression of one nation by another, the world of squabbles between nations, and a world of separateness of one nation from another," V.I. Lenin wrote, "the workers set up a new world in which the workers of all nations are united, in which there is no place for a single privilege nor for the slightest oppression of man by man" ("Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 23, p 150). The historic road which the peoples of the USSR have traveled confirms the Marxist-Leninist conclusion as to the objective inevitability of the comprehensive development of all nationalities and ethnic minorities of the Soviet Union, which follows from the very nature of our system.

Since the USSR is a federal state, the structure of its foreign trade, as indeed of the entire system of production, is a complicated mechanism consisting of various regional subdivisions. As a rule these subdivisions or parts pertain to union and autonomous republics or to groups of them which are components of the country. The diversity of natural resources, geographic position, and size of the republics and autonomous structures gives rise to the fact that the latter may consist of regional economic areas or may be a part of such centers. This is how we speak, say, of the industrial Northwest, whose parts include the Baltic union republics and adjoining oblasts of the RSFSR (Karel and Komi ASSR), or of the economic regions of UkSSR (Donetsk-Pridneprovskiy, Southwest, and South). But in any case each of the republics and autonomous national structures figures as an active part of the country's economic organism. At the same time the present system for the organization of production in the USSR presupposes that participation of the republics in the social division of labor is based on principles guaranteeing their economic equality.

The participation of all the republics in the nationwide division of labor is based on the specialization of each of them in a particular type of production in view of favorable economic and natural conditions. At this point it should be stressed that at the present time the nationwide division of labor is built

as a rule on its most progressive foundations, that is, on specialization by part, by assembly, and by process. Here finishing production operations which result in the finished end product are not assigned to a particular republic or group of republics, but are dictated by the economic advisability and the requirement of socialist nationality policy. That is why a product produced in a particular republic which could become an article for export is the result of the collective labor of what is referred to as the aggregate work force, that is, the alliance of the working people "working with means of production in common and according to plan...expending their individual work energies in the form of the single social labor force" (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Soch.," Vol 23, p 88).

What we have said is also true of those goods produced on the basis of product specialization even if all the processes in production of the product and its components are concentrated in a single republic. After all, other republics deliver the necessary equipment to manufacture the given product or the technical information, the raw material, or the supplies. In its production of canned goods, say, Moldavia supplies all its own raw materials, but the equipment for the canning plants and the tins to make the cans are mainly supplied from the country's other regions.

The principles we have set forth are important to understanding that a product which is to be exported constitutes the result of the entire country's collective labor. This is one of the conditions that made it possible for the Soviet Government to accomplish a measure like the monopoly of foreign trade in a socialist state. Of course, the actual need for the monopoly is dictated by a number of things arising out of social ownership of the means of production, the planned nature of the system, the desire to defend the system against expansion of the capitalist world, to regulate the movement of resources and goods in the context of their concentration so as to meet the goals of socialist construction, and so on.

The aims and functions of the state monopoly of foreign trade of the USSR and the other socialist countries are changing now that there have been changes in the conditions of foreign trade with the socialist countries. Although the protective function of the foreign trade monopoly still has its role to play in the present stage of socialist and communist construction in the USSR and the other countries of socialism, its principal task is to take maximum advantage of foreign trade to increase the efficiency of social production and accelerate the rates of economic development. The significant feature of the monopoly of foreign trade in relations between socialist states is their joint regulation of foreign economic activity and development of various forms of relationships on the basis of coordination of the national economic plans for national development.¹

The participation of the union republics in the foreign trade of the entire country is accomplished through the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and other establishments and organizations concerned with the affairs of foreign economic relations. Every republic has certain types of goods which it is feasible to export. For example, for Moldavia they are fruit, vegetables, confectionery goods, seed corn, other agricultural products, as well as the products

of machinebuilding. But, of course, the participation of the republics in the foreign economic activity of the USSR is dictated by the interests of the entire federal economy. At the same time the foreign trade ministry has important functions to perform in administering the state monopoly of foreign trade. It is the principal government body for conducting the foreign economic policy of the Soviet Union. The ministry signs trade treaties and agreements, monitors export and import operations, and itself supervises the activity of foreign trade associations, and so on.

Yet what we have said does not mean that it is holding back the initiative of the republics related to their participation in the country's exporting, especially concerning those groups of products for whose production the most favorable conditions exist. In other words, geographic, climatic, and production-and-historical factors unconditionally influence the export specialization of every republic and create favorable conditions for development of particular sectors and branches. For example, the output of the food industry in Moldavia represents 45 percent of its total industrial output, and the relative share of the output of light industry is 20.8 percent.² These sectors account for a large portion of the republic's export products.

The total contribution of the union republics to the Soviet Union's foreign economic activity has been growing year by year because of their expanded participation in both the nationwide and also the international division of labor. Here it is important to emphasize that the development of production in the union republics has been following the same trend as the country's entire economy: participation in the international division of labor. This applies to deliveries both to the nationwide market and also the world market of, first, finished goods (specialization by product), and second, components (parts and assemblies). These relations have not as yet experienced a great deal of development. But in view of the rate of growth of our state's foreign trade, the USSR's export and import quotas will rise rather quickly, especially in trade with the socialist countries on the basis of development of integrative processes. "By advancing the task of vigorous use of foreign economic activity to accelerate our development," the CPSU Central Committee emphasized in its policy report to the 27th party congress, "what we have in mind is restructuring foreign trade turnover step by step, making exports and imports more efficient in nature."³

UkSSR, MSSR, and the Baltic and Belorussian regions have a special place among the country's economic regions in development of foreign economic relations and the international division of labor. There are a number of reasons for this: First, these republics are located closest and most conveniently to the CEMA member countries and to the countries of the EEC, which are the principal trading partners of the Soviet Union and which (objectively) can be of the greatest use as a sphere for carrying out the international division of labor on a high technological foundation. That is to say that the division of labor with these groups of countries can be built not on relations of exchange of raw materials for various finished goods, but on the production of other types of high-technology and science-intensive products. That is, the capabilities for development of the international division of labor are potentially the most promising and practically unlimited on that basis, as has already been

noted above. Now that the Communist Party and Soviet Government have set the tasks of the speediest transition of the economy to the intensive strategy of development and of maximum utilization of scientific-technical progress, these relations in the USSR's foreign trade are becoming more important. Broadening the rights of our enterprises in the process of the development of the international division of labor with neighboring socialist countries will also contribute to more effective involvement of the union republics in that division. Even now there are examples of such relations. For instance, the machinebuilding industry built up in the Baltic region affords the possibility of creating specialized enterprises working predominantly for a foreign consumer. They have been exporting various machine tools from LiSSR and diesel engines, buses, and other machines from LaSSR. The process of socialist economic integration within the group of European socialist countries cannot but bring Moldavian enterprises directly into the international division of labor, since in terms of transportation and communications our republic is located closest to Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Yugoslavia.

Development of border trade of the Soviet republics with neighboring socialist countries affords them the possibility of going directly onto their markets and into their border zones. This type of trade, although under present conditions it involves the exchange of random goods to make up shortages, at the same time facilitates a certain specialization of the border zones in a field of production, and this could be an important source for acceleration and improvement of socialist economic integration.

Thus the participation of the USSR in the international division of labor is taking place through the active involvement in it of all the union republics. Enterprises of MSSR are delivering, for example, tractors used in raising sugar beets, submersible pumps, defectoscopes, canned goods, and wines to the foreign market. Moldavia is exporting more than 300 types of industrial products to more than 60 countries in the world. In other words, in our country the republics and other ethnic formations are afforded the possibility of taking an equal part in the international division of labor whether it be directly or through a partial product which they produce.

Moldavia has had an especially extensive participation in foreign economic relations with the socialist countries. The long-term prospects for this participation promise consistent development of a highly developed and effectively utilized scientific-technical potential in the republic on the basis of integration of science, project planning and design work, and experimental production operations and the training and retraining of specialists. Particular emphasis is being put on seeing that scientific energies are concentrated on the main lines of science and technology and on intensification of scientific research. Every year hundreds of specialists and scientists from Moldavia travel to foreign countries to study the advanced know-how of various firms and to carry on a public relations effort. The republic in turn receives an equal number of visitors on various questions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

In recent years there has been a considerable expansion of the exchange of progressive economic know-how among the collectives of Moldavia and the Plovdiv

District. For example, the Plovdiv railroad people have applied the know-how of their colleagues from Kishinev--a new technology for classifying railroad cars. A sizable economic benefit has been achieved at the Kishinev Building Materials Combine from application to production of the know-how of Bulgarian specialists in the production of brick blocks, and builders in Plovdiv have used the technology of those in Kishinev to organize large-scale production of keramzit. The collectives of the Bendera "Moldavkabel" Plant and the Bulgarian Cable Plant imeni Nenko Iliev in Sevlievo have exchanged their best know-how for more than 20 years. The Moldavian cablemakers have helped their colleagues set up production flowlines for drawing copper and aluminum wire rod, while at the "Moldavkabel" Plant an attachment designed by Bulgarian specialists has been put into production for continuous exchange of conductor.⁴

The exchange of production know-how concerning particular products has been rather intense between the enterprises of MSSR and Hungary. For instance, in 1969 Hungarian food industry workers examined for the first time the operation of the Kishinev "Bukuriya" Confectionery Factory. Since that time the exchange of know-how and improvement of production technology for confectionery products between "Bukuriya" and the Budapest Chocolate Factory has become a tradition. Production relations have become stronger between the enterprises "Yuzhnergoremont" (MSSR) and "Eriko" (Hungary). For example, a group of workers and specialists of the latter, after they had seen how repairs are organized in the shops and laboratories of the Moldavian enterprise, became interested in the method of inspecting stress in the fastenings of turbines and high-pressure fittings by means of ultrasonic measurement of the stress which had been developed by the specialists of "Yuzhnergoremont."⁵

On the basis of intergovernmental treaties, agreements, and plans for scientific cooperation between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the academies of sciences of the socialist countries close relations have been established between MSSR's scientists and the scientists of the CEMA member countries and Yugoslavia. The joint bilateral and multilateral developments and solution of many fundamental problems in the fields of natural science and the engineering and social sciences should be placed among the most effective forms of cooperation helping to deepen integrative relations in science. At the present time the scientific cooperation of institutions of the MSSR Academy of Sciences with institutions of the academies of the socialist countries concerns many topics within the framework of bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Work plans have been drafted and signed for all the topics of cooperation being carried on in the form of industrial cooperation or coordination.

The republic's intensive involvement in scientific-technical integrative processes between the USSR and other CEMA member countries is explained by the fact, as we said above, that Moldavia has production conditions and an economic structure close to that of the states of the Balkan group. This concerns the agrarian sector above all, in which the very character of sectors dictates the conditions for the division of labor and integration not so much in the actual stage of production as in the stages of processing the primary product and achieving the scientific-technical conditions for increasing the efficiency of that processing. Moreover, Moldavia, as a traditional producer of a number of products at the national level, has considerable scientific-technical know-how which is extremely important to neighboring countries.

The joint topic of increasing soil fertility and combating water and wind erosion is being worked on within the framework of scientific-technical cooperation in order to carry out joint research by scientists of the Moldavian Scientific Research Institute for Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry imeni N.A. Dima and the Scientific Research Institute for Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry of the Romanian Academy of Agricultural Sciences. The annual exchange of information on scientific advances between the Romanian and Moldavian institutes makes it possible to work out joint recommendations on these matters.

In early 1983 talks were held in Kishinev between delegations of MSSR and Hungary on the question of establishing cooperation between ministries, departments, and academies of sciences of MSSR and Hungary in the fields of science, engineering, international industrial specialization and cooperation, selection of new varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops meeting the requirements of industrial technologies, above all vegetables, winter wheat, sunflowers, grapes, and also highly productive varieties of poultry and the growing of seed and raising of nursery stock. At the same time a decision has been made to pay particular attention to creating and putting into production waste-free technologies for the processing and regional use of agricultural raw materials, especially fruit and vegetable crops and grapes.

The first results of carrying out the plan for this kind of cooperation was work on the topic devoted to the technology for intensive industrial-type fruitgrowing and also improvement of the method of studying the water balance for fruit crops. The final data of this research have been included in recommendations for management of the irrigation regime in orchards of the intensive type.

More than 200 disease-resistant selection forms have been obtained as a result of the joint research done by the MSSR Scientific Research Institute for Fruitgrowing and the Scientific Research Institute for Fruitgrowing of Dresden-Plzen (GDR) on the topic "Improvement of Methods of Selection Work With Fruit Crops," and they are now being tested in Moldavia and the GDR.

Development of specialization and concentration in agricultural production is aimed in the context of socialism at rapid growth of the productive forces and at raising the efficiency of field cropping, animal husbandry, and the processing industry. But the peculiarities of socialist construction and objective differences in the level of development of the productive forces in agriculture and related branches of the agroindustrial complexes of the various socialist countries cause the forms of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration to be diverse. That is why for purposes of future development of the processes of specialization and concentration of agricultural production it is indispensable to exchange experience more intensively and broadly. All of this indicates the rather intensive involvement of MSSR in development of the USSR's integrative processes with other countries in the scientific-technical field.

FOOTNOTES

1. For more detail see: I.P. Faminskiy, "Sovremennaya mezhdunarodnaya trgovlya" [Present-Day International Trade], Moscow, 1981, pp 306-314.
2. "Narodnoye khozaystvo Moldavskoy SSR. 1924-1984 gg., Yubileynyy statisticheskiy sbornik TsSU MSSR" [The Moldavian Economy. 1924-1984, an Anniversary Compilation of Statistics of the MSSR Central Statistical Administration], 1984, p 58.
3. "Materialy XXVII syezda KPSS" [Materials of the 27th CPSU Congress], Moscow, Politizdat, p 30.
4. V.Ye. Andrushchak, "Gorizonty vzaimodeystviya pobratimov" [The Prospects for Interaction of Sister Cities], Kishinev, 1982, pp 14-38.
5. "Sotsialisticheskiy internatsionalizm v deystvii" [Socialist Internationalism in Action], Kishinev, 1975, p 37.

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SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND CEMA AFFAIRS

DEVELOPMENT OF CEMA AGROINDUSTRIAL INTEGRATION PROJECTED

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNIYE NAUKI in Russian No 5, 1986 (signed to press 11 Aug 86) pp 50-65

[Article by Boris Ye. Frumkin, senior scientific associate at the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute for the Economics of the World Socialist System and specialist in the problems of agroindustrial cooperation among the socialist countries, candidate of economic sciences, based on chapters in his monograph, "Integratsiya stran SEV v agropromyshlennoy sfere. Etapy in perspektivy razvitiya" [Integration Among the CMEA Countries in the Agroindustrial Sphere: Stages and Prospects for Development], Moscow, Nauka, 1986: "Integration Among the CEMA Countries in the Agroindustrial Sphere"]

[Text] The economic summit meeting of the CEMA member-countries (June 1984), which outlined a long-term strategy for the further intensification of economic integration, set forth the interconnected development of the branches of the agroindustrial complex (APK) and cooperation in that sphere as priority tasks.

In contrast to traditional agriculture, the normal functioning of which was provided for, on the whole, within a national framework, the APK has developed from the very outset under the considerable influence of the foreign-economic environment, especially export-import ties. Therefore, for the socialist countries the process of forming and improving the structure of the APK is determined to a large extent by participation in the international division of labor, primarily within the framework of the world socialist economy, and especially in the CEMA region. Moreover, the very concept of the degree of development or maturity of the APK's structure requires appraisal not just from a national standpoint but also from the standpoint of international reproduction.

This specific feature of the change in the conditions of reproduction as agriculture loses its initial nature as a closed branch was pointed out by K. Marx. In order for "universal" agriculture to independently provide for its own reproduction, foreign trade is not essential. "But if...agriculture itself...is conducted on a scientific basis, and if it needs machines supplied by trade, chemical fertilizers and seeds from remote countries, etc., and if in this connection--which is already implied in a precondition of this sort--the rural patriarchal processing industry has disappeared, the machinery plant

and foreign trade...are a REQUIREMENT for agriculture."(1) This proposition was formulated by Marx for the conditions of the initial stage in the genesis of the APK, which preceded the actual appearance of the complex. The internationalization of the reproduction process is all the more essential in the course of the APK's development on its own basis. In this sense, each stage in the evolution of a national APK has a corresponding specific historical stage of internationalization of the reproduction process.

Since agroindustrial reproduction forms one element of the unified national-economic reproduction process, the APK (as its economic organizational form) creates one element of the unified national state reproduction system. The regularities of the internationalization of socialist reproduction as a whole and its principal stages determine, consequently, the evolution of the interaction among national APKs.

The reproduction process that is carried out within the framework of a given state forms the national state reproduction system. Its chief distinguishing feature is relative national-state separateness, which manifests itself through the independence of the physical proportions of the reproduction processes within the national-state context, and through the delimitation of these processes in terms of monetary indices. Both aspects are interrelated, but they do not coincide; furthermore, the autonomy of reproduction in terms of monetary indices is more stable.

Yet another distinguishing feature of the national-state reproduction system is the specificity of the nature of reproduction within the limits of a given state (for example, the specificity related to differences in natural conditions, the divergences in the branch structure of production, the differing levels of overall economic development and the consequent differences in the way reproduction proceeds). It contributes to the appearance of the state separateness of reproduction, linking it to the local requirements and potential of a country or region. Moreover, the corresponding differences among local reproduction processes are preserved even after this isolation has been overcome.

The intensification of the international socialist division of labor and the development of the world socialist economy cause substantial changes in the distinguishing features of national-state reproduction systems. The separateness of the physical proportions gradually weakens to the extent necessary for the functioning of the national economic complex, which makes optimal use of the advantages of the international division of labor. The forms in which separateness in terms of monetary indices is manifested become substantially modified and increasingly contribute to the international mobility of countries' production resources on a mutually advantageous basis. The most stable specificity of reproduction within countries is more and more effectively utilized for inclusion in the international division of labor or is even purposefully intensified in order to create a rational complementarity of national economies.

These changes reflect the progress of the internationalization of socialist reproduction, which from the standpoint of the long-term historical perspective "is a process of overcoming not only the self-contained nature but

also the separateness of reproduction in individual states, and of preparing the preconditions for a unified reproduction process on the scale of the world socialist economy...."(2) The main aspects of internationalization--the formation of common physical proportions among the national-state reproduction processes; expansion of the scale and improvement of the forms of the international mobility of production resources, and the growth in the joint or coordinated use of them; the development of a certain interconnection among national capital-investment structures, the dynamics and structure of nonproduction consumption, etc.--manifest themselves in different forms and on differing scales in various elements of the unified reproduction process in countries. This, in part, is connected with the different significance of individual characteristics of reproduction for circulations of assets [krugoooboroty] within the framework of countries' major interbranch complexes, including the framework of national APKs.

The stages of the internationalization of agroindustrial reproduction correspond, on the whole, to the stages of the evolution of the functional structure of the APK in countries. The first of them is characterized by a growth in reciprocal economic ties in the agroindustrial sphere in both absolute and relative terms. The socialist restructuring of production in countries, on the one hand, gives rise to new internal potential for an upswing in production in the branches of the agroindustrial sphere, thereby intensifying the demand for the development of external ties; on the other, it contributes to the more active utilization of the latter for solving internal problems, eliminating inequitable capitalist forms of internationalization.

At the second stage the international agroindustrial reproduction system is formed; agroindustrial circulations of assets [krugoooboroty] within the framework of national APKs turn into subsystems of this international system, while preserving their autonomy. The functioning of such a system manifests itself in the sharply increased orientation of various stages of the functional structure of the APK (especially stages of the production of means of production and the processing of agricultural raw material) toward demand that is formed under the influence of international factors. The use of resources from other countries increases in the process of production consumption at all stages of national agroindustrial circulations of assets [krugoooboroty]. This process is also observed at the stage of final consumption of the APK product. The phase of the distribution and exchange of agroindustrial reproduction increasingly goes beyond the national framework, since the maintenance of equilibrium among each country's requirements for various types of intermediate and final APK output becomes increasingly internationalized. The role of international criteria of economic effectiveness increases in the formation of the physical and monetary-value proportions of APK production and the consumption of its output within countries. The economic conditions of agroindustrial reproduction and of the consumption of the end consumer product in countries are evened out on the basis of the rational complementariness of the structures of their APKs.

Thus at this stage internationalization: (1) significantly influences the development of individual stages of the functional structure of the APK and their interrelationship, especially the links between one stage of agricultural production and other stages; (2) brings about major changes in

the structure and model of consumption of APK output; (3) substantially affects the socioeconomic development of the agrarian sector; and (4) through changes in the framework of the APK, affects the course of reproduction in the national economy as a whole.

In the future, at the third stage, it is likely that national-state processes will merge into a common agroindustrial reproduction process that represents an organic element of unified world socialist reproduction carried out directly in the interests of all members of the international community.

The shift to the second stage of the socialist internationalization of reproduction and the formation of preconditions for its third stage are carried out in the course of socialist economic integration. It is integration that provides for the creation of a stable interrelationship among national reproduction processes and a gradual shift to the maintenance through joint efforts of the basic proportions of those processes within the framework of each country and of the socialist commonwealth as a whole.

The influence of socialist integration on national-state reproduction processes is not limited to assisting them to function normally on the existing basis. It makes it possible to link new production requirements with the possibilities for meeting them in countries; it creates external incentives for the improvement of national reproduction processes; and it contributes to the shift from utilizing the existing specific structural features of production in individual countries to a restructuring of the structure of national economies for the purposes of deepening the international division of labor and increasing its effectiveness.

Thus, economic integration is a systematically regulated process of intensifying the interaction of national economic structures and forming the elements of an international production structure. Ultimately this is the basis on which the socialist countries' interstate economic complex is formed; it is on the scale of this complex that the most rational and efficient utilization of their combined resources is achieved, and branch and territorial production structures are optimized within the framework of the integration region, such as the CEMA region or its large subregions.

Just as the development and improvement of the structure of a national economic complex gives rise to tendencies to form a system of interrelated interbranch complexes, the development of the international economic complex presupposes tendencies toward a reciprocal adaptation of national production structures on the level of specific branches and branch complexes. In other words, the various types of branch and interbranch production integration are indivisible constituent elements of the overall process of economic integration.

In this sense the consecutive stages of the development of production integration coincide with the stages of the formation of corresponding international interbranch complexes that form elements of the future unified CEMA economic complex. In recent years this tendency has been embodied in practice in the development and implementation of multilateral, long-term special-purpose cooperation programs aimed directly at the mutual adaptation of the most essential elements of national interbranch complexes (fuel-and-energy, machine-building, agroindustrial, etc.). This has also been the aim of the corresponding branch subprograms of bilateral, long-term programs of production specialization and cooperation. With respect to the agroindustrial sphere, the function of the gradual "design and building" of the international production complex has been performed by international socialist agroindustrial integration.

The concept of international socialist agroindustrial integration was developed in the mid '70s. It was understood to mean "the objective process of the development of deep, stable and planned cooperation ties among all or most of the elements of national APKs, and of the organization and management of an integration market for their output on the basis of the formation of appropriate political, economic and organizational and legal conditions." (3) It was assumed that international socialist agroindustrial integration would provide for intensive scientific, technical and production cooperation among the integrating countries in order to utilize the potential of the international division of labor for the rational formation and development of national APKs; that it would contribute to the comprehensive convergence of these complexes on the basis of increasing the international mobility of production resources; and that it would make it possible to utilize an improved economic-planning mechanism of cooperation, including a coordinated complex of measures for the provision of incentives, joint financing and accountability for the implementation of integration ties. In essence, international socialist agroindustrial integration was given the task of accomplishing the key tasks of forming and developing a kind of international agroindustrial complex.

The accumulated experience of cooperation, on the one hand, confirmed the correctness of the overall concept of international socialist agroindustrial integration; on the other, it made it possible to develop and supplement it. The content and various aspects and elements of the process of international socialist agroindustrial integration are being studied more and more widely by economists in the European CEMA countries.(4) In our view, the implementation of bilateral and multilateral integration forms of cooperation in combination with the development and implementation in most of the CEMA countries of special programs and plans for the development of national APKs or of their principal branches is leading, in the final analysis, to the formation of a new production-structure community--an international socialist APK within the framework of the CEMA.

An overall goal orientation and the implementation of the principle of comprehensiveness in the planned management of the formation and development of the APK are characteristic of all the CEMA countries. With respect to the foodstuffs part of the end APK product, this approach is intended to provide

each country with a level and structure of population nutrition that accords with national, scientifically substantiated norms; a balance between effective consumer demand for foodstuffs, given a rational nutrition structure, and supply; national self-sufficiency in the most important types of foodstuffs, and the creation of stable export resources for types of foodstuffs for the production of which the most favorable conditions exist.

In most of the CEMA countries the shift to comprehensive territorial interbranch management of the development of the APK is gradually being carried out, albeit with substantial differences in forms, rates and scale. This makes it possible to organically combine: the unified planning of all stages of agroindustrial reproduction--from volumes of per-capita consumption of foodstuffs to production of the corresponding raw material and the provision of means of production for it; an economic mechanism that orients all stages and levels of agroindustrial reproduction to the attainment of end results, to which branch (or departmental) goals are subordinated; an organization of management that provides for the rational combination of centralism with the broad use of democratic principles in the adoption and implementation of decisions and in the arrangement of interbranch production and economic cooperation.

The crux of the new system for the planned management of the APK consists in the aggregate of forms of comprehensive planning. In the USSR the first element and primary link in this system is the USSR Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technological Progress. The program has been developed for a 20-year period and is updated every five years. It outlines the key areas of scientific and technological progress in all branches of the APK and the scale on which scientific and technological advances are to be introduced, and it forecasts the required resources and anticipated optimization of the APK's development, taking into account the attainment of long-term socioeconomic goals. The second element and nucleus of the system of planning consists in the basic guidelines for the APK's development for 10-15 years, which take the form at the present stage of the USSR Food Program up to 1990. As is known, the program contains an aggregate of social, economic, scientific and production, organizational and economic, and other measures that are balanced with respect to resources, the parties responsible for carrying them out and the time periods for doing so, and are aimed at the fastest possible attainment of a rational level and structure of population nutrition. The food program is elaborated specifically along vertical lines through product programs encompassing measures for the comprehensive development of corresponding product subcomplexes of the APK on the scale of the country as a whole, and along horizontal lines through food programs at local levels.

The Food Program translates into practical terms the areas outlined by the program for scientific and technological progress. In turn, the implementation of its measures is provided for by means of a third element in the system of comprehensive planning--the five-year unified plan for the APK's development, broken down by year. The Food Program's assignments determine the allocation of investment and material resources within the framework of plans for the APK's development, and its indices serve as the basis for corresponding plan indices. At the same time, whereas indices for the special-purpose development of product subcomplexes are the main indices for

the program, for the plan, by virtue of its greater specificity, shorter-range application and the need to provide incentives for independence and initiative on the part of local agencies and the direct producers, indices for the development of subcomplexes and even a number of branches will become guideline indices. This will help reduce the number of centrally confirmed plan indices.

The general orientation of systems of comprehensive planning in the CEMA countries is similar, although the structure of these systems, the relative significance of various plan functions, the methods and organization of planning, and the means for giving producers an interest in and accountability for the attainment of plan indices differ. These factors depend on the potential of the national APK, the extent to which it has been included in the international division of labor within and outside of the CEMA region, the level of the country's self-sufficiency with respect to food, the structure of the country's economic mechanism as a whole, and other specific features. Consequently, in some countries systems are being used or developed that are more or less analogous to the system of comprehensive planning of the APK that is being formed in the USSR. Their characteristic feature at the present stage is the existence of a Food Program. In other countries such systems include primarily the first and third elements of the Soviet systems. The first group, besides the USSR, includes the Polish People's Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic and Cuba; the second includes the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania. National systems for management of the APK also differ. However, in present conditions they are all oriented more or less toward integrating the stages of agroindustrial production and overcoming the lack of departmental coordination in the functioning of the branch's complexes.

Differences in the system of the comprehensive planning and management of APKs in the CEMA countries, however, do not affect their general goal--building up the production of foodstuffs with an orientation toward optimal self-sufficiency and an increase in the stability of exports, with a common aim of ensuring balance and effectiveness in the functioning of national APKs. This objectively contributes to optimization of the structure and interrelation of product subcomplexes and the rationalization of their production and foreign-trade specialization within the framework of the CEMA region. On the one hand, the implementation of all food programs and plans for the development of APKs without exception presupposes an intensification of scientific, technical and production ties with CEMA partners (especially for providing scientific and technical support for product subprograms and the development of their material and technological basis).

For some countries (e.g., Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic) agroindustrial cooperation with other CEMA countries serves as the basic precondition for the formation and implementation of their national programs. On the other hand, optimization of the branch structure of national APKs in the course of implementing these programs and plans, and the growth in export foodstuff resources create real preconditions for a intensification of specialization and cooperation along both intrabranh and interbranch lines,

and for an expansion of reciprocal foodstuff deliveries and an increase, on this basis, of the commonwealth's collective self-sufficiency.

The CEMA countries' shift to comprehensive planning of the APK reflects the intensification of common elements in the fraternal parties' agrarian policies. This process is due, first and foremost, to the manifestation in the agrarian sector of the pattern of the increasing convergence and evening out of the levels of economic and social development of the countries as a whole; to the need to accomplish social tasks and solve problems of intensifying production that are in many respects similar, in the context of similarly directed changes in the conditions of reproduction within the framework of the APK; and to the discovery and internationalization of the most effective forms of the complex's economic mechanism.

In addition, the intensification of common elements is linked to the growth in the interconnectedness and interdependence of the countries' agrarian policies in the course of implementing a common development strategy and the measures that support it for deepening cooperation among the national APKs, especially in the course of socialist economic integration.

The simultaneous, interconnected accomplishment of socioeconomic tasks that are common for the CEMA countries and specific for individual states of the commonwealth and groups of such states requires an increase in coordination of the restructuring of agroindustrial production and of the foreign economic ties of their APKs. This brings about a substantial improvement in the scale and methods of the coordination of economic policies in the agroindustrial sphere, a coordination which has been carried out in one form or another since the first days of the CEMA's existence. At the present stage, the coordination of the socialist countries' policy in the broad sense means the sort of linkage of national-economic tasks and the means of accomplishing them whereby the accomplishment of one country's tasks contributes to the accomplishment of another's tasks; it presupposes the coordinated utilization or direct pooling, when necessary, of the cooperating states' efforts and means for the accomplishment of their economic tasks; it includes the implementation within the framework of national economies and in the sphere of economic relations of measures aimed at creating the most favorable conditions for the development of cooperation; and it also extends to their economic relations with third states.

Encompassing all phases of the process of expanded reproduction in countries, coordinated policy includes, first of all, the working out of a coordinated and, in some areas, even uniform scientific and technical policy, the basis for which is currently provided by the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries up to the Year 2000 (CP STP). Among the priority areas in this program is the creation of biotechnologies that will make it possible to qualitatively restructure selection, seed raising and livestock breeding and to substantially increase, on this basis, the production of crop and animal husbandry products, and create the possibility of sharply reducing or eliminating losses of agricultural raw materials at all stages of storage, transportation and processing, obtaining new types of foodstuffs, etc. Another such area includes developments pertaining to the use in agriculture and other APK

branches of nontraditional energy sources and the introduction of automated equipment, monitoring systems and systems for the control of technological processes. The program's plans for the broad application of electronics and comprehensive automation, including the use of robots, in the processes of production and management will be of great importance for the branches of the APK.

Taking into account the areas of the CP STP in the production and economic area, the CEMA countries are oriented toward the introduction of progressive technologies and the development and improvement of the physical facilities, equipment and materials used in agriculture and the food industry in order to increase the production and reciprocal deliveries of foodstuffs and, on this basis, to improve supplies to the population and the structure of consumption of food products. It is also necessary to carry out measures for the development of the economic mechanism of cooperation, including the participation of interested countries in capital investments and in the provision for exporting countries of different economic conditions for incentives on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

The decisions that have been taken by the CEMA countries in recent years create the basis for the shift to a coordinated agroindustrial policy as a constituent part of a coordinated economic policy of the CEMA countries as a whole. In content, this joint agroindustrial policy may become a mutually acceptable means of deepening international socialist agroindustrial integration up to the stage of forming a mature international socialist agroindustrial complex, when international socialist agroindustrial integration accomplishes its tasks.

The theoretical treatment of various questions concerning the goals, content and conditions for the shift to a coordinated policy of the CEMA countries in the agrarian sector has been done to one degree or another by economists of the CEMA countries (especially the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR) over the last 15 years. However, an urgent need and real possibility of systematizing the theoretical analysis and translating it into practical terms arise from the present stage in the development of international socialist agroindustrial integration. This is a stage of orientation toward the fullest possible utilization of the aggregate resources of the national APKs and the accelerated shift to a new and intensive reproduction system in order to enhance regional food self-sufficiency and intensify technical and economic invulnerability from third countries in that area.

The development on a collective basis of ways to accomplish these general strategic tasks also represents coordination of the commonwealth countries' policy in the agroindustrial sphere. In contrast to the present system of the organization of cooperation in this area, a coordinated policy:

- would be not so much the result of the coordination of the output parameters of national food programs and plans as one basis for drawing them up and further developing them;

- would outline desired guideline levels of the CEMA countries' regional collective self-sufficiency with regard to the basic types of foodstuffs, on the basis of the rational requirements and capabilities defined by each

country;

--could encompass interconnected complexes of measures ultimately aimed at attaining the self-sufficiency of the countries and the commonwealth as a whole in coordinated groups of foodstuffs, including the scientific and technical, investment and production, and foreign-trade aspects of cooperation among all or several interested countries;

--could define the basic principles for taking into account the specific features of the APK in the utilization of a planned economic mechanism of cooperation (especially its commodity-money instruments) that is common to all sectors of the economy, as well as its linkage with internal mechanisms for regulating the APK in countries in accordance with the specific features of the corresponding stage of development.

In practice, the working out of a coordinated agroindustrial policy can be based on the interlinkage of national concepts that constitute the basic element of the comprehensive planning of the APK in the CEMA countries. This process can be based on coordination of a general scheme for the siting and development of productive forces in the agroindustrial sphere that is oriented toward the rational complementariness of national APKs. It is possible to outline the goals of a joint policy and define coordinated ways of attaining them in their technical and technological, production-structure and regional aspects on the basis of the coordination of national food programs or plans for the development of APKs.

To all intents and purposes, certain CEMA countries have already embarked on this path on a bilateral basis, for example, by adjusting national programs and plans for the development of the APK and corresponding subprograms of long-term special-purpose cooperation programs to a greater or lesser degree. Priority areas of cooperation between the USSR and the CEMA countries in the basic subcomplexes of the APK coincide to a significant extent with areas of their mutual bilateral cooperation and multilateral ties within the framework of the food long-term special-purpose cooperation program. In this sense certain preconditions already exist for the transition to a multilateral, joint agroindustrial policy; in the future these preconditions can be expanded and strengthened.

In the scientific and technical area this can be attained through coordination of the countries' policy first of all in priority areas of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress, proceeding from the interlinkage of the parameters of the commonwealth countries' food programs and plans for the development of their APKs. This interlinkage is possible on the basis of: the reorientation of plans for scientific and technical cooperation toward priority topics that are common to the national food programs and plans; the provision, with the help of programs for the comprehensive standardization of the production of output within the framework of the CEMA, for the interlinkage of research and development work in agriculture, in the infrastructure and food branches, and in corresponding machinery, chemical and microbiological subbranches with a view to the requirements of the product subprograms of national food programs and plans; the creation of international research and production associations (or consulting and introduction firms) for speeding up the perfection and introduction of production machinery and technological systems, especially in

the area of agroindustrial production systems, low-waste and waste-free processes, biotechnology, microprocessors and robot technology.

Such a policy would make it possible to effectively combine the USSR's scientific and technical potential, which substantially influences the main areas and rates of scientific and technological progress in the APKs of all the commonwealth countries (primarily on the basis of the USSR's leading role in fundamental research work and costly applied development work in biotechnology, robotization, etc.), with the technical and technological potential of a number of countries (especially those that have experience in the development and transfer of up-to-date technologies. Such a combination would help speed up the process of bringing major scientific studies to the sphere of practical application and finding effective forms for widely introducing them into use in the production and marketing of foodstuffs. A corresponding restructuring of the non-European CEMA countries' plans for the accelerated development of science and technology would permit them to join in cooperation in the priority areas of scientific and technological progress and help strengthen their potential in that field (Cuba and the Mongolian People's Republic, for example, plan to take an active part in research in biotechnology).

In the production and economic area it is a good idea to develop the areas of cooperation included in the European CEMA countries' Long-Term Special-Purpose Cooperation Programs and Long-Term Programs for Production Specialization and Cooperation with the USSR and among themselves. The specific elaboration of these areas on the basis of the coordination of corresponding product subprograms of food programs or elements of plans for the development of the countries' APKs would make it possible to use them to a considerable degree for coordinating structural policy in the agroindustrial sphere. It could include:

- the arrangement within the CEMA framework of international specialization and cooperation in the production of unified, interconnected systems of machinery for agriculture and the infrastructure and food branches--for example, with the USSR oriented toward the production of more energy- and metals-intensive machinery (heavy tractors, combines, land-reclamation and construction machinery, large irrigation machines and irrigating equipment, and production lines for mills and grain elevators and the sugar and meat industries), certain types of science-intensive technical devices (robot systems for the conveyance and dispensing of feed, etc. in animal husbandry, automated harvesting complexes in crop growing, etc.), or important aggregates and assemblies for that machinery (engines and hydraulic systems for agricultural machinery, standardized functional units for production lines in the food branches);

- the intensification of the mutually advantageous orientation of the other CEMA countries and Yugoslavia toward the production and export of less materials-intensive agricultural machinery, including that produced in small series, especially for vegetable growing, fruit growing and viticulture, of standardized units or complete sets of equipment for industrial poultry and livestock complexes, irrigation systems and the food branches (the confectionery, canning, cheese-making, beer and other industries), and aggregates and assemblies required for machinery manufactured in connection with international specialization and cooperation in production (adapters and

electronic control systems for combines, electronic and hydraulic equipment, microprocessor elements, etc.);

--the intensification of international specialization and cooperation in production in the agrochemical and microbiological industries, with the USSR oriented toward the production of energy- and materials-intensive mineral fertilizers, nutrient yeasts and other feed additives, semifinished products or agrochemicals, microbiological agents and polymer-based packaging materials, and the CEMA countries oriented toward the production of less energy- and materials-intensive types of pesticides, feed additives, veterinary preparations, and other smaller-scale products;

--the arrangement of international production specialization and cooperation in the development and production of materials and equipment for a wide spectrum of biotechnological production facilities, with overall coordination provided by the CEMA Standing Committee for Cooperation in Biotechnology;

--the provision to the European food-exporting socialist countries (Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia) of comprehensive assistance in the development of existing and creation of new territorial APKs for the production of fruit-and-vegetable and meat-and-dairy products for export to the CEMA countries (on the basis of special-purpose deliveries of equipment and chemicals, fuels, etc.), including assistance within the framework of compensation agreements;

--the stepping up of the mutual enlistment of the European CEMA countries in the implementation of individual measures in national food programs and plans through the transfer of experience and industrial-system technologies in agriculture and the infrastructure and food branches without large additional investments, participation in the reconstruction and modernization of facilities in these branches in the USSR, and the establishment of direct (including cooperative) ties among enterprises in the APK branches;

--the expansion of the European CEMA countries' assistance to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in irrigation construction and the establishment of relatively small infrastructure and processing enterprises, as well as the granting to them of specially earmarked commodity credits for the development of agricultural branches oriented toward their domestic markets (rice growing, the production of supplementary food crops, fish farming and swine and poultry raising), with payment to be made in deliveries of part of the agricultural output that is obtained (for example, in rice or pork);

--the expansion of the practice of establishing in Vietnam and Mongolia (and in justifiable cases, in Cuba), as well as Laos and Kampuchea, on a compensatory basis or within the framework of joint enterprises of export-oriented territorial APKs with a high technical and technological level of production and processing of tropical products (tea, coffee, fruits, spices, soy, citrus fruits, etc.), the products of marine and fresh-water fishing, animal-husbandry products, etc.

Such forms of ties can also be utilized in relations with the socialist-oriented developing states.

The aforementioned areas of cooperation are already being utilized to one degree or another in cooperation among the CEMA countries on a bilateral basis. Plans exist for their further development and coordination; an effective stimulus for doing so on a multilateral basis is provided by the

implementation of comprehensive measures for cooperation in improving the food supply to the population of the CEMA countries, and an effective stimulus for doing so on a bilateral basis is provided by the long-term programs for the development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation signed by the USSR with the other CEMA countries and by many of these countries with each other. To all intents and purposes, these multilateral and bilateral programs develop and supplement the long-term special-purpose cooperation programs and long-term programs for production specialization and cooperation with respect to present conditions and for the future up to the year 2000.

Many bilateral programs accord an important place to the coordination of policy in branches of the APK--coordination which, naturally, will take into account the requirements of national food programs and plans. Thus, in the Soviet-Hungarian program the development of the APK occupies second place among the areas in which policy is coordinated. It sets forth specific areas of cooperation in the branches of the APK that may contribute to intensification and balance in the reproduction and branch aspects of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation encompassing reciprocal deliveries of foodstuffs, machinery and equipment and chemicals for agriculture and the food industry, equipment for farm machinery plants, the transfer of technologies for individual branches of agriculture and the food industry, and specialization and cooperation in research and development, production, etc.

The consistent adherence to a course of coordinating policy in branches of the APK requires, in the utilization of national natural resources, a resolution of the questions of taking international priorities into account, intensifying the international mobility of investment and labor resources, and, in the more distant stages of coordination--coordinating the elements of agroindustrial policy that are not directly linked to international cooperation within and outside the CEMA region, making the corresponding units of APK economic mechanisms more nearly alike, etc. In the final analysis, all these problems come down to one--providing for the kind of combination of the national interests of the countries in the agroindustrial sphere that will make it possible to realize the commonwealth's scientifically substantiated collective interest and turn national interests into a motive force for the formation of the international agroindustrial complex. In this connection the coordinated agroindustgrial policy may become the leading guideline and factor in improving the economic mechanism of cooperation in the APK branches.

The economic summit conference of the CEMA countries once again confirmed the universal nature of plan coordination as a method for the planned organization of cooperation and emphasized that it is the chief instrument for the coordination of economic policy.

Coordinated agroindustrial policy could contribute to the interconnected improvement of the systems of plan-coordination instruments of cooperation in various branches of the APK, and to a shift from the branch principle of employing them to a systems principle that provides for purposeful and planned cooperation among product subcomplexes within the APK as a whole. The basic element of the system would be bilateral and multilateral consultations with regard to the most important areas of scientific and technological progress and their utilization in the product subcomplexes, and with regard to the improvement of the systems for the planning and management of these subcomplexes and the APK as a whole in countries, and to the development of the economic mechanism of cooperation in that area. Such consultations would also make it possible to bring the coordination of five-year plans into greater conformity with the requirements of the coordination of economic policy in the APK branches. At the same time, the basis would be created for resolving questions of cooperation over the five-year period with consideration for the longer range on the basis of: the joint comparison and systematic clarification of general-economic and branch forecasts; a comprehensive coverage of the questions of cooperation in all branches and all stages of reproduction related to solution of a give problem (science and technology--investments--specialized and cooperative production--marketing and aftermarket ties), as provided in the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technological Progress; the simultaneous and coordinated carrying out of bilateral and multilateral plan-coordination work ensuring the unity of the coordination and development of national plans, including their long-range aspects; and the coordination by interested CEMA countries of measures for cooperation with third countries, especially the socialist-oriented developing states.

The joint planning activity of the CEMA countries will continue to be the nucleus of the organization of their agroindustrial cooperation and the chief means of the international coordination of flows of commodities and materials among the APK product subcomplexes. At the same time, the effectiveness of this activity will depend to a large extent on the effectiveness of international commodity-money, price and credit instruments of cooperation.

FOOTNOTES

1. K. Marx and F. Engels, "Sochineniya" [Works], Vol 46, Part II, p 18.
2. K. I. Mikulskiy, "Ekonomicheskiy rost pri sotsializme" [Economic Growth Under Socialism], Moscow, 1983, p 283.
3. "Agrarno-promyshlennaya integratsiya stran SEV" [Agroindustrial Integration Among the CEMA Countries], Moscow, 1978, p 214.
4. See, for example: "Mezhdunarodno razdeleniye na truda v agrarno-promishlenata sfera," Sofia, 1983; "Sozialistische okonomische Integration und Intensivierung," Berlin, 1984; and V. Jenicek, "Zemedelstvi a sobestacnost ve vyrobe potravin," Prague, 1984.

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THIRD WORLD ISSUES

SOCIALIST TRADE WITH, AID TO LIBERATED COUNTRIES REVIEWED

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[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences M. Volkov: "Economic Cooperation Between Socialist and Liberated Countries"]

[Excerpts] One distinguishing feature of the modern epoch is the first steps of peoples, who have been freed from their colonial dependency, and who have formed in place of the former colonies of imperialist powers more than one hundred young states, comprising a large part of all mankind, and the growth of their role in world economics and politics. The CPSU consistently takes a line of broadening the friendly ties of the Soviet Union with the nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and of supporting their struggle against the remnants of colonialism and the neo-colonialist politics of imperialism, and of increasing cooperation with them. The new issue of the Party Program which was adopted at the 27th CPSU Party Congress contains a special section pertaining to relations with liberated countries.

Complying with the requirement for the socialist world to support the liberated countries and to develop cooperation with them was emphasized by M. S. Gorbachev in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Party Congress, "The path of social progress is closely connected with anti-colonial revolutions, the national liberation movement, and the revitalization of many countries and the appearance of dozens of new ones." There is a communality in the interests of the socialist countries and the striving and ideals of the peoples of liberated countries. It is no accident that twenty of them have selected a path oriented toward socialism. This confirms that socialism is a real possibility, open to all mankind...

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TODAY The basic form of economic tie between countries is foreign trade. Imperialism has changed it into a means for exploitation, and for robbing underdeveloped countries. Socialism has given it a character of authentic equal and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The growth in the exchange of goods gives rise to a widening of general scales of economic cooperation. From 1960 to 1985 trade between CEMA members and the developing countries has grown from 1.7 billion to 37 billion rubles -- in 25 years it grew by a factor of 22. About half of all trade between the

developing countries and the socialist states is now with the USSR. More than 40 percent of Soviet imports from the developing countries are manufactured goods and agricultural materials, while 25 percent is in minerals, fuels, and metals, and the remainder is in the products of their national industries of both consumer and producer goods. From the developing countries the USSR, as do other socialist states, receives coffee and cocoa beans (100 percent of its demand), natural rubber, petroleum, cotton, hides, silk, tin, and bauxite. All these and other goods are essential both for the industry of the socialist states and directly to their populations. Many such goods simply cannot be produced in the socialist countries themselves. The interests of the socialist camp in trade with the developing countries are obvious.

As opposed to developing countries' trade with imperialist states, their trade with the socialist community is free of any discrimination, and takes place without the interference of the capitalist trade monopolies, which dictate unfair prices and arbitrarily limit the volumes of purchases, which amounts to a significant part of the cost of the goods produced in the developing countries without a corresponding equivalent interference. Trade with the socialist states is developing on an even basis in connection with long-term agreements and contracts (of 10-15 years duration), which protects them from the unfavorable action of market fluctuations and provides for their stability.

Especially important are the socialist markets for products from the young industries of the liberated states. Their imports into the West are greatly limited by high tariffs and other artificial devices. Since January 1, 1965, there have been no tariffs levied by the USSR against finished products and intermediates which are imported from the developing countries. Now more than 30 percent of Soviet imports from these countries consist of finished industrial goods, including fabrics, ready-made clothing, footwear, and other consumer goods, including vehicles and equipment.

In the socialist states' exports to the developing countries, industrial equipments, including machinery and equipment, is predominant. It amounts to about half of the exports of the GDR and Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania. The USSR sells a broad assortment of goods to the developing countries -- machinery and equipment, manufactured goods, fuel, raw materials, and semi-finished products.

All these goods are quite essential for the developing countries, and their import from the socialist states is preferable to purchasing them in the West. For this reason in the mutual trade of the socialist and developing countries there is systematic formation of a trade imbalance in favor of the socialist states and now there is a problem of regulating this trade imbalance. Since the beginning of the 1980's the excess of imports by the developing countries from socialist states over their exports to these states has amounted to an average of about 10 billion dollars per year. The developing countries partially offset this by monetary exchange in converted hard currency, and it is partially regulated through extending foreign trade credit to the developing countries under conditions which do not burden them, and are acceptable to the creditor socialist countries as well.

Influencing the position of the liberated countries in world trade is the favorable action not only of the growing exchange of goods with the socialist countries. It is the overall atmosphere which is more favorable for the developing countries, since it breaks the grasp that the capitalist monopolies have on the world market. As M. S. Gorbachev noted in this area in an interview with the Algerian magazine REVOLUCION AFRIKEN, "through our foreign trade we provide a stabilizing influence on the markets for a number of goods, including those which are exported by the developing countries."

Economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the liberated countries and the socialist states is developing on a principally new basis. It encompasses a wide range of mutual activities, to include participation in design and survey work, scientific-research, geological exploration, and prospecting work inside the liberated countries, and the construction of economic projects in industry, agriculture, infrastructure, and the training of qualified cadres for these young countries and much more.

This form of relationships is fundamentally different from the entrepreneurial activity of foreign private capital of the West in the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the socialist states has a long-term, steady character, and it is based on agreements between governments and so exerts favorable action on the entire social-economic structure of the underdeveloped countries. By 1983 the USSR had completed such agreements with 65 developing countries. Other countries which are CEMA members have similar agreements with several countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. In total in 1985 there was cooperation in these area between CEMA countries and 100 liberated countries on these continents. As a result here there were metallurgical plants set up which can produce 30 million tons of steel per year, and oil fields were developed which annually produce 70 million tons of petroleum, and refineries with 30 million tons per year capacity, and power plants which can produce 16 million kiloWatts. With the participation of the USSR alone, there were more than 3,000 projects built and equipped in developing countries, and 40 percent of them were industrial in nature.

The experience of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and India has endured for about three decades, beginning with the construction of a metallurgical combine in Bhilai. Today this is the finest ferrous metallurgy facility in all of India. By the end of 1976 the Bhilai combine had produced 25 million tons of steel, and a monument was erected in Bhilai in honor of this contribution to the development of the national economy. Now the capacity of the combine is being doubled, up to four million tons of steel per year, with subsequent expansion planned up to a 5.3 million ton per year capacity. By 1984 the total output of steel from Bhilai reached 40 million tons and its total profit was 15 billion rupees.

During the three decades of Soviet cooperative activity in India there were built a total of 58 industrial and other projects, and 30 other projects are now under construction or are planned. Among these is the thermal power plant in (Neyvel), metallurgical combines in Bokaro and Vizagapatam (with capacities of four and three million tons of steel per year respectively), an aluminum

plant in Korba, a machinery plant in Ranchi (called the Indian "Uralsmash"), Charduar, and Durgapur, refineries in (Koyyal), Baruni, Mathura, and oil and gas fields in the states of Assam and Gujarat, a number of power plants and many other large enterprises.

About 40 percent of all Indian pig iron and steel, 55 percent of its power and 80 percent of its metallurgical equipment, 10 percent of its electric power, and a significant part of the petroleum, petroleum products, hard coal, and various instruments, medicines, seeds for highly productive grain cultures and other goods are produced at projects which were built with USSR cooperation.

Economic and technical assistance is provided to India by other socialist countries as well. In Neyvel, for example, at the beginning of 1986 construction was begun on the first unit of a thermal power plant which is equipped with the cooperation of the Hungarian People's Republic. It is similar to the Soviet heat and power plants [TETs] which were built 25 years ago.

The Indian public highly prizes the help which is provided by the USSR to its economic development. The Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, said during his May 1985 visit to the USSR, "We are very grateful for the actual support and that in principle which the USSR has given to our economic development. We are trying for rapid widening of this cooperation. We are interested in stable and long-term development of trade and economic bonds with consideration of the demands, limits, and potentials of the economies of our two countries."

With the cooperation of the GDR there have been built and are being built some 540 projects in the developing countries, and with the cooperation of Bulgaria, about 50, and more than 200 with Polish participation.

Several of the projects and economic programs in these countries are realized through the joint activity of several socialist countries. Thus in the formation of an industrial region near the city of Berrouaghia in Algeria there was participation of the GDR and Czechoslovakia. In Iraq there was organized a production facility for busses with the cooperation of the Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and production of electric trolleys and machines in Turkey, jointly with Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

Projects of Soviet-Afghan cooperation produce more than 60 percent of all the industrial output of Afghanistan. The hard-currency income from deliveries of Afghan natural gas to the Soviet Union yields up to 40 percent of the total state budget of Afghanistan.

The first Pakistani state metallurgical plant in Karachi; the electric power equipment plant in Chittagong, Bangladesh; the metallurgical plant in (Oruvel), Sri Lanka; a sugar plant in (Brigandzha), Nepal; a technological institute in Rangoon, Burma; the "Senayan" sport complex with a main stadium of 100,000 seat capacity, a sport palace, a swimming pool and other equipment in Indonesia -- these are the more famous of many dozens of projects which were equipped through cooperation between the USSR and the countries of South and Southeast Asia.

A great deal of help has been provided by the socialist states to the Arab countries. There is in Egypt the Awsan hydroelectric complex with the enormous dam and reservoir which makes possible a one-third increase in arable land in the country and a hydroelectric power plant which provides about 40 percent of the country's demand for electric power. This is the most important project in that nation's economy. In Iraq some 20 percent of all oil production capacity was equipped in cooperation with the Soviet Union. The Euphrates hydroelectric complex was said by President Hafiz al-Asad to be a symbol of Arab-Soviet friendship, and is an example of the brotherly cooperation between the peoples of Syria and the Soviet Union.

Our country has inter-government agreements for economic and technical cooperation with 37 African countries. On the [African] continent with the cooperation of the USSR there are already equipped and operating more than 330 projects, and about 300 are either in progress or planned. Of the countries of tropical Africa, those which have the closest economic ties with the socialist states are Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Madagascar, Nigeria, Guinea, Mali, Zambia, and Benin.

Agreements on cooperation have been made and are being carried out with several Latin American countries. Socialist Cuba, for example, has provided help on a without-compensation basis to Nicaragua in building an agro-industrial complex for sugar production, including a dam, a reservoir, a power plant, and a 20,000 hectare plantation, and a sugar processing plant with 130,000 tons per year capacity.

Recently the socialist countries have started to actively participate in trilateral economic cooperation, in which their partners are not only the developing countries, but also several capitalist countries. There are already some 200 projects with this trilateral cooperation, with the participation of almost all countries -- members of CEMA and about ten capitalist countries, including Austria, Italy, France, the FRG, and Finland. The VNR for example, has organized assembly of "Icarus" busses in Iraq together with one of the Swedish firms which makes the chassis for these busses.

Especially important for the liberated countries is the help in the area of training national cadres of qualified specialists. Many thousands of citizens of Afro-Asian and Latin American countries are studying in educational institutions at various levels in all socialist countries.

In many socialist countries workers, technicians, and engineers are taking industrial training for manning modern equipment in the leading enterprises where they not only master new professions and specialties and increase their qualifications, but also gain experience in socialist work attitudes.

More than 140 institutions of learning in 26 young states have been built with Soviet help, and there are almost 90 more being built. The overall number of workers of various types -- engineers, technicians, physicians, teachers, and qualified workers who have learned their specialties with the help of the Soviet Union -- is approaching one million persons. The workers forged for these national cadres in the developing countries have begun to man the

construction sites and operating enterprises where Soviet specialists and representatives of other socialist countries and providing their learning and their experience to their local colleagues. The cadres trained with the cooperation of the socialist states are distinguished by their high level of professionalism and their sense of responsibility to the state, the moral qualities which are taught under personal contact conditions by the specialists who are carriers of the leading ideology.

All forms of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the socialist states stimulate the progressive tendencies in the social-economic development of the liberated countries. During the course of cooperation with the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America the socialist states in no way interfere with their national sovereignty, and do not interfere in the internal affairs of their partners, and do not demand any special privileges.

Also there do not arise such heavy and complex problems for the developing countries as have started to arise recently with their gigantically growing foreign trade debts to the West, to the imperialist countries, to private banking monopolies, and international financial institutions. Soviet credits to the developing countries are extended for a term of 12-15 years, which is quite sufficient not only for completing construction on those projects for which the credit is extended, but for its complete reimbursement. Paying off this credit therefore is as a rule done from the profits from using the enterprises, and in many cases by delivery of the output of these enterprises, which is especially favorable for the developing countries.

The rate of interest for the Soviet credits is set at a level of 2.5-3 percent per year. We note that the rates of interest which are established by the private banks of the West reach 18 percent per year.

Recently there has been increased use of the multilateral form of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the liberated countries and the CEMA. An agreement was signed in 1975 for CEMA cooperation with both Iraq and Mexico. The international investment bank which had joined the CEMA system created a special one billion transferable ruble fund to finance the economic and technical assistance to the developing countries. Also created within the framework of the CEMA is a scholarship fund which provides the capability for 2,000-2,500 citizens of various developing countries to receive an education in the socialist countries.

SUPPORT OF JUST DEMANDS The role which world socialism plays in the growth of the liberated countries is not limited to cooperation in their national structure through mutual trade or other cooperation on a bilateral or multilateral basis. The socialist states have actively supported the program for a new, just international economic order put forth by the developing countries and together with them has added its official adoption by the Sixth Special Session of the UN General Assembly in the spring of 1974.

At international conferences and sessions of the UN's managing organs the socialist countries have unswervingly supported the just demands of the developing countries both in the general directions of restructuring international economic relations, and in individual concrete problems (such

as, for example, regulation of world trade, regulating the problems of the foreign debt of the developing countries, the creation of special conditions for the lesser developed countries, and so on).

The interests of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America demand the liberation of their countries' economies from the back-breaking arms race, from the militarization of their economy, and from the negative influence on their growth from military expenditures throughout the world. As early as 1973 the USSR placed before the UN General Assembly for examination a proposal to decrease by 10 percent the military budgets of the countries which are permanent members of the Security Council and use it to provide aid to the developing countries. This proposal was adopted by the General Assembly, but its realization was foiled by the politics of the Western powers, which gave rise to a new cycle of the arms race.

Now many world processes are tightly knotted. And here an enormous role can be played by disarmament, freeing a significant part of the resources, the intellectual and technical potential for creative needs. The CPSU and the Soviet government consistently call for an end to the arms race, in particular to the nuclear arms race. In new confirmation of the seriousness and sincerity of our program for nuclear disarmament, of our appeal for a new politics, the politics of realism, peace, and cooperation, the Soviet Union has extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing until January 1, 1987. This voluntary act received wide acclaim throughout the world. The announcement by M. S. Gorbachev on August 18th of this year, as the General Secretary of the All-India Committee INK(I) of the governing party of India, R. L. (Bhatiya) has said, "is in complete accord with world public opinion... We, the non-aligned countries, place a high value on this historic step."

The CPSU Central Committee's political report to the 27th Party Congress put forth a program for the creation of a comprehensive system for international security. In the economic area the basis of such a system would be: the exclusion from international practice of all forms of discrimination; a renunciation of the politics of economic blockades and sanctions, unless this was done through the direct recommendation of the world association; joint research into methods for just regulation of the international debt problem; the establishment of a new world economic order which guarantees equal economic security to all governments; the development of principles to be used for the good of the world association, primarily the developing countries, of part of the resources which would be freed as a result of decreasing military budgets, and so on. Accomplishing such steps would undoubtedly open for the liberated countries new, large possibilities for accelerating their social-economic progress. There was a positive response in the liberated countries for the initiative which the 27th Party Congress adopted concerning the call for a world congress on the problems of economic security, at which there could be comprehensive discussions of everything which today is aggravating world economic ties.

The 40th Anniversary Session of the UN General Assembly adopted the USSR's resolution entitled "International Economic Security," and on January 27, 1986 the UN General Secretary was handed a memorandum from the government of the USSR entitled "International Economic Security for Governments -- an Important

Condition for Healing International Economic Relations," which develops and firms the ideas for this revolution.

The socialist states unswervingly support the non-aligned movement which unites the overwhelming majority of the liberated countries, including the largest of them "The CPSU," it says in the new issue of the Party Program, "understands the aims and activities of the non-aligned movement, and calls for an increased role for it in world politics. The USSR in the future will support the non-aligned governments in their struggle against the forces of aggression and hegemonism, and for solving disagreements and conflicts which arise through negotiation." It is noteworthy that there are several socialist governments which are joining with the liberated countries in the non-aligned movement. These include Cuba, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Yugoslavia. This visibly attests to the organic communality of the deepest interests of socialism and the liberated peoples.

The problems of economic growth and restructuring international economic relations are constantly found on the leading plane in the activities of the non-aligned movement, and these problems are closely associated by them with the struggle to stop the arms race and to disarm. And in this noble matter the non-aligned movement receives decisive support from the side of the socialist community.

Support by the socialist governments to the liberated countries in the international arena, including within the framework of the UN and its specialized organs which work on the economic problems of these countries, is seriously weakening the position of the imperialist forces and the TNK [international corporations] in their actions which are directed toward increasing the exploitation of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Therefore the West is trying to avoid discussion of economic matters in broad-based international forums where it is opposed by the liberated and the socialist countries who support one another.

To the extent that the cooperations between the socialist and the liberated countries constitutes a new force, which strengthens this very position of the "third world" in opposition to neocolonial exploitation, all the more harsh become the politics of imperialism to discredit this cooperation, and to line up public opinion in the young governments against socialism. Bourgeois propaganda is trying to distort the meaning and the size of the economic aid which is provided by the socialist countries, and to minimize its effectiveness and results, and to distort the very principle for providing it. The intrigues of ideologues and anticommunist politicians have now and then led to the delusion of some public figures in the liberated countries, forming a basis for the hopes for the development of their countries for external sources for resources. In particular, from their side have come demands to the socialist states to significantly increase the amount of economic aid, especially aid free of charge or under privileged conditions.

There is not, and naturally there cannot be any basis for making such demands on the Soviet Union and other socialist states, such as the developing countries justly make on the developed capitalist states, including the demand for mandatory transfer to them of a fixed share of the gross national product.

The socialist states have never had colonies in which there are now constituted liberated countries, and they have not exploited and do not exploit these countries. Therefore they bear no responsibility for their backwardness, which was formed entirely through the fault of the imperialist powers. The socialist governments are not involved in the dire consequences for the economies of the young states, which were formed by the economic upheavals of capitalism, by crises and production downfalls, inflation, increased interest rates, the introduction of tariffs and other trade limitations, and so on.

The capabilities of the socialist states in the matter of providing economic aid to the peoples of the developing countries are not limitless. And the scale of cooperation with them depends also on those resources which can be set aside for such cooperation by the liberated countries themselves; it is mutual and is based on equal participation of both sides with the aim of maximum mobilization of the young governments' own resources, and by no means on an exchange of effort for help from outside.

It is natural that cooperation between the socialist countries and the developing countries is not void of shortcomings, difficulties, and disagreements. But such disagreements do not have a antagonistic character, and are not called political conflicts, and can be successfully resolved through negotiation under mutually acceptable conditions. There could not be a single large-scale and important undertaking without some difficulties, especially in such a comparatively new and complex sphere as the cooperation of various social-economic structures and at the level of economic development of the governments. However, to magnify these difficulties and shortcomings in every way possible, as is done by Western propaganda, is to completely ignore reality, to malign the socialist states, and to carry on a dishonest struggle against progress and the true interests of the peoples of the world.

Through its economic cooperation with the liberated countries, socialism is cooperating in their social-economic progress, is facilitating the creation of an atmosphere of good-neighbor relations between the peoples of the entire world, and is helping to strengthen universal security and mutual trust, and to provide an example for a new type of contact between sovereign peoples, free of egoism, conflicts, hostility, and exploitation.

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CSO: 1825/26

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON U.S. REFERENDUM ON PALAU

LD142231 Moscow World Service in English 1510 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Last week the United States organized a referendum on Palau with a view to imposing the so-called Agreement of Free Association on the people of that Pacific archipelago. Here's a commentary by our military observer Ivan Kalinin.

This is the seventh referendum carried out by Washington in an attempt to annex Micronesia which, in 1947, was proclaimed a United Nations trusteeship administered by the United States. Just over a month ago, President Reagan said that the northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia were to be given a status of commonwealth and association with the United States. It is now the turn of Palau, the remaining part of partitioned Micronesia, to become associated with the United States.

Washington drew up plans for annexing the Pacific trust territories a long time ago, viewing them as an important strategic bridgehead in the West Pacific. American nuclear weapon tests were carried out on several Micronesian islands. Over 70 nuclear blasts took place on Bikini and Eniwetok atolls, starting with 1946. The blasts contaminated the area and this claimed lives in the area and beyond it. The crews of about 700 Japanese fishing boats and merchant ships that were in the area at the time of the tests were exposed to radiation and many of them have died or are terminally ill. Quite a few American servicemen, used as guinea pigs by their superiors, suffered too.

According to the American press, Kwajalein atoll is the most important missile proving range of the United States. MX and Minuteman missiles are tested on the atoll, and the Kwajalein proving ground will be used in the Star Wars program. Tests under the program have already begun there. The Palau archipelago will be used for the deployment of nuclear weapons. The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW says that Micronesia is a paradise for the Pentagon. That paradise can be as good as hell for the people of Micronesia and the people of Palau. The United States admiral, (Burke) has declared that, if need be, the United States will deport all the 14,000 people living there as it did on Bikini, Eniwetok, and Kwajalein. That prospect runs counter to the wishes of the people of Palau, who have made it clear on many occasions that they reject Washington's dictating and are not going to accept nuclear weapons on

their soil. Washington has nevertheless continued to bring pressure on Micronesia in order to annex it completely and the political farce of the referendum last week is another step in that direction. Whatever the results of the referendum, there's no getting away from the fact that Washington's moves with respect to Palau and Micronesia as a whole are an act of international brigandage and a gross violation of the United Nations charter. As the Soviet news agency TASS pointed out, these moves create a threat to the security of the entire region of Asia and the Pacific.

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CSO: 1807/125

WESTERN EUROPE

U.S. TROOPS ALLEGEDLY SPREADING AIDS IN W. EUROPE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Jan 87 p 5

[TASS article: "From the Testtube of the Pentagon"]

[Text] It is generally known that a small lie gives birth to a larger one. The U.S. found itself in a similar situation, trying to remove their responsibility for the appearance of the virus AIDS, writes the newspaper GHANIAN TIMES. Irrefutable facts say that the homeland of AIDS is not Africa but the U.S. Cited in an investigation by authoritative scientists, the newspaper indicates that the fatal virus was invented in 1977 by the Pentagon in military laboratories for the study of the methods of bacteriological warfare in Fort Detrick, Maryland.

Subsequently it was tested on criminals serving prolonged terms of imprisonment. As the result of these experiments one fourth of the "guinea pigs" died, the remaining gained their freedom, having become pedlers of this dangerous disease. Soon after, these first incidents of the illness AIDS were observed in New York. In Western Europe the most cases were located in the places where U.S. troops were stationed.

Due to the fault of the Pentagon, AIDS has turned into a serious threat for the health and lives of mankind.

CSO:1807/126

WESTERN EUROPE

ICELAND TO SET UP INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION

LD141406 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] As the Swedish news agency Tidningarnas TELEGRAMBYRA has announced, Iceland intends to establish its own intelligence organization. (Oleg Okulovskiy) comments:

[Okulovskiy] One would think that the question of the establishment of an Islandic intelligence service would be a matter for the Icelanders alone. But the fact is that the idea of establishing the organization does not originate in Iceland. It seems that efforts are being made once again from the outside to give Iceland a role which is not at all necessary for it, but which some people would like to see it perform.

This has happened before in the history of that small island state. During World War II U.S. troops appeared on the island. After the war the Americans did not want to leave Iceland and stayed at the Keflavik military base. Iceland had already demobilized its own troops but the U.S. Government openly forced the country to agree to the continuing presence of foreign troops on the island.

Iceland wanted to be a peace-loving nation and to remain outside conflicting military interests, but this did not please the United States, which was interested in the strategic position of the island. For this reason the Icelanders were told of the traditional threat from the East, and again, contrary to the country's own national interest, Iceland was drawn into NATO. The country did not get an army of its own, but the country was dressed in uniform--a foreign uniform.

Now attempts are clearly being made to adopt measures to implement NATO, above all the Pentagon, interests at the expense of Iceland once again; I mean the already-mentioned idea of establishing an Icelandic intelligence service. The official version of this new idea is as follows: Iceland has recently become a full military member of NATO and therefore the country needs, it is claimed, an intelligence and a counterintelligence service so that it will be better able to keep NATO's secrets.

Aren't these interesting tactics? The direction in which the intelligence service ought to operate is quite clear according to information from Reykjavik. Once again attempts are being made to assure the Icelanders that they are being threatened by the Soviet Union. Therefore it is allegedly necessary to collect espionage material about the Soviet Union. What NATO wants does not arouse any doubts. NATO wants now to carry out espionage also with the aid of the Icelanders.

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CSO: 1807/124

EASTERN EUROPE

NEED FOR POLISH-USSR COOPERATION EXPLAINED

LD041756 Moscow International Service in Polish 1400 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Commentary by Svetlana Kuznetzova, Radio Moscow economic affairs commentator]

[Text] The year 1986 played a role which, to a large degree, was decisive in the development of Polish-Soviet cooperation. The agreement signed in Warsaw in October, concerning the development of new forms of scientific and production cooperation, constitutes at present the foundation for cooperation in the sphere of raising the efficiency of the national economies of our countries, and for raising the technological level of production on the basis of the international, socialist division of labor.

The year 1986 was also significant from the point of view of some results in Soviet-Polish cooperation, which were discussed from the tribune of the 10th PZPR Congress and also in the columns of the Polish press. These results are connected with the implementation by the Polish working world of basic tasks in the sphere of the reconstruction of the national economy after the crisis. The solution of these problems took place in conditions of an economic boycott on the part of Western countries, which attempted, in this way, to hinder the activity of Polish industry, to intensify the problems of supplying the population with all kinds of indispensable items. These attempts, as was stressed during the proceedings of the 10th PZPR Congress, did not succeed, which was the result of cooperation and fraternal aid from the CEMA member-states and above all, from the Soviet Union.

Trade with the Soviet Union aided the development of Poland's industrial production. This is proved by the changes which have taken place in recent years in the structure of mutual supply. For example, at present, fuels and raw materials constitute 80 percent of Soviet export to Poland. Before the beginning of the 1980's, however, the presence of these items did not exceed one half. At the same time, the presence of machines, equipment and other ready-made industrial products is constantly increasing in the structure of Polish export, coming close to approximately 70 percent of the whole export to the Soviet Union.

It should be stressed that these supplies are founded on a reliable, long-term base and constitute an important element for the new development of Polish

industrial production, above all, in areas such as the shipbuilding, petrochemical industries, the production of machine tools, equipment for the chemical industry and other branches.

That is why the plan for the Polish PR's socioeconomic development for 1986-90 makes the solution of national economic tasks strictly dependent upon the deepening of cooperation with the Soviet Union, on the initiation of new forms of scientific-technological and production cooperation. The scale of cooperation in the current 5-year period is illustrated by the following examples: The Soviet Union will participate in the development and modernization of 11 large Polish enterprises, including shipyards; it is to be a partner in the creation of five joint Soviet-Polish enterprises. All these production branches will constitute an important element of Poland's national economy, not only to meet the country's needs but also to expand export possibilities.

Coordinated plans for the development of the national economies of the CEMA member-states for the period up to 1990 anticipate the further development of mutual trade exchange. The maintenance of the rapid tempo of increase of trade turnover on the level of the past 5-year period is planned. For example, the increase of trade exchange between Poland and the remaining socialist countries just in the 1985 was approximately 8 percent.

What is also significant is that during the proceedings of the 42d CEMA session in Bucharest in November 1986, the matter of the indispensability of finding additional means of increasing mutual supplies was already being raised. Here, particular emphasis is being placed upon the necessity of the export of high quality items, on the level of the best world patents.

Such an approach to the development of cooperation undoubtedly accords with the task of rising the dynamics of economic development of our countries, and accords therefore, with the vital interests of the Polish and Soviet nations, concludes Svetlana Kuznetzova, Radio Moscow commentator for economic affairs.

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CSO: 1825/081

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

POLISH MEDIA CADRES IN UZBEKISTAN--(UzTAG)--A group of students in the Course for Party and State Cadres of the Polish People's Republic have arrived in Uzbekistan. The course is given at the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee. The students include workers in the fraternal nation's mass media. The guests were acquainted with the work of the Uzbek SSR's State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and saw the sights in Tashkent. On 16 October the students were received in the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party. During their stay in Uzbekistan, the Polish journalists will meet with editorial leaders of republic newspapers and take a tour of the republic. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Oct 86 p 1] 11499

CSO: 1807/87

LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

BRIEFS

URUGUAYAN SOCIALISTS VISIT UZBEKISTAN--(TzTAG)--A delegation from the Socialist Party of Uruguay is learning about life in Uzbekistan. They include Guillermo Alvarez, Ricardo Darre and Alba Clavijo, members of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Uruguay Central Committee. On 28 October, the delegation was received in the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party. They had a talk with V.P. Anishchev, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, during which the guests were acquainted with the structure of the republic party organization and with its work to accelerate the republic's social and economic development and to carry out the tasks assigned at the 27th CPSU Congress. Yesterday, the members of the Socialist Party of Uruguay visited Samarkand. They were shown the city's historical monuments and its new construction projects, had a discussion in the Samarkand party gorkom, and visited one of the kolkhozes, where they learned about the living and working conditions of the farmers. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Oct 86 p 1] 11499

CSO: 1807/87

CHINA/FAR EAST/PACIFIC

JAPANESE EXHIBIT HIGH-TECH PRODUCTS IN MOSCOW

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 86 p 6

[Article by V. Shmyganovskiy under the heading "Notes On An Exhibit": "From Mini-Robots to Bioplants"]

[Text] The slogan of the largest Japanese trade and manufacturing exhibit ever to be held in our country, now in progress at the Expocenter Pavilion in Krasnaya Presnya, is broad indeed: "Science, Engineering, Technology -- Mankind's Future." Many of the several thousand displays (representing hundreds of companies and organizations which are leaders in their fields) reflect not only the high level of modern Japanese industry, but also the promise of the future at the onset of the new millenium, foremost in electronics, biotechnology, and the development of new materials and types of communications.

"The Earth's resources are limited, but man's intelligence is not," say the Japanese, and the truth of this broad phrase is inescapable. It is exceptionally important to the development of our civilization.

"We have been carefully preparing this overview exhibit for two years," deputy chairman of the board of the Japanese Society to Promote Foreign Trade (JETRO), S. Miyamoto, said at a press-conference. "It was organized at the suggestion of the Japanese, for the primary purpose of facilitating the development of mutually advantageous ties...."

This government organization's displays provide information on the country, its economy and culture, and the latest developments in household appliances, including mini-robots. The specialists at whom the exhibit is aimed have an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the development of Japanese ferrous metallurgy (which incidentally uses more Soviet licenses than any other), machinebuilding and automotive manufacturing, communications equipment, and so on. The giants of Japanese business are represented: Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Sumitomo, Sony, Itotsu, Toyota, and dozens of small and medium-sized companies....

There is a wide variety of exhibits, from a giant Komatsu bulldozer at the entrance to the exhibit to personal computers and pocket television sets.

Lectures by leading specialists, as well as the exhibits, permit a glance into the future of the scientific-technical revolution. They were organized, with

the assistance of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, by our long-time business partners, the Spark of Industry company and DAILY CHEMICAL newspaper.

...The Spark's business ties with the Soviets began 26 years ago, when there was an outbreak of poliomyelitis in Japan. A Soviet vaccine purchased by the company at that time helped suppress it. Spark's young president, T. Takahashi, says, "We trade with the USSR both on a basis of mutual advantage and based on genuinely friendly relations. We think the exchange of experience, in which representatives of many companies are participating, facilitates strengthening these relations and developing trade.

"The 21st century will be the biotechnology century," says V. Yamaya, the director of Mitsubishi Chemical. "We understand this term to mean industrial technologies based on the use of contemporary knowledge about biological mechanisms and vital functions. There are countless processes we can borrow from nature. For example, not even the most superprecise electron-beam device can possess even a fraction of the memory a DNA molecule contains. We are talking about a billion bits of information in a single gram of material, but that's still inconsequential in comparison with the DNA molecule! It means the next thing on the horizon is data storage at the molecular level.

Or take photosynthesis, for example. Each year, it produces 170 billion tons of solid carbohydrates here on Earth, using only water, air and sunlight. This is an age-old dream, to create a chemical plant which protects, rather than pollutes, the environment! However, it will be many years before large-scale industry will be able to imitate the art of a single living leaf and automate this production at the same, i.e., molecular, level. We should note that the first plant using biotechnological processes has begun operating in Japan and is producing several chemicals.

In its organizers' opinion, the exhibit will serve not only commercial purposes, but multifaceted cooperation between our two peoples.

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CSO: 1807/33

CHINA/FAR EAST/PACIFIC

PRC ECONOMIC SUCCESSES, TASKS FOR NEXT 5-YEAR PLAN ASSESSED

Moscow AGITATOR in Russian No 21, Nov 86 pp 44-45

[Article by A. Denisov: "PRC Five-Year Plan"]

[Text] This past year, the People's Republic of China concluded its latest five-year economic and social development plan. A new five-year plan, the first of the three remaining in this century, has begun. It is being given an important role in resolving the strategic task set by the 12th Chinese Communist Party Congress in September 1982, to quadruple industrial and agricultural gross output and increase the standard of living to a "modest sufficiency" by the year 2000.

The 7th PRC Five-Year Plan (1986-1990) is faced with securing and developing the results of the major transformations in domestic life begun in the late 1970's and early 1980's. In doing so, a foundation will be laid for continued economic development in the 1990's.

By the late 1970's, China had embarked on a complex period of re-evaluating the experience of the two preceding decades, of restoring the country to health. This process continues. As JENMIN JIBAO recently noted, "the vestiges of the 'cultural revolution', whose ultra-left ideological influence can lessen only gradually, cannot be immediately eliminated in their entirety." The newspaper calls for dealing with the concerns of today and tomorrow, for moving steadily forward, without forgetting history.

National economic reform occupies a prominent place among the transformations of recent years. It is reflected in all aspects of life in today's China. Steps are being taken within the framework of the reform to broaden the independence of industrial enterprises to produce and market output, to restructure planning and material-technical supply, to change the procedure for financing economic activity, to re-examine the pricing system, and to reorganize trade and the services sphere. These measures are based on the practical introduction of cost-accounting principles, stimulating the labor activity of enterprises and individual workers, and strengthening the role of economic levers.

The overall directions of the reform in China as a whole are like measures in a number of other socialist countries to restructure the economic management system. Its features are manifested, however, primarily in specific management

conditions, the pace and methods of the transformations, and their socioeconomic results. Thus, the 1985 contraction of the spheres of centralized material resources planning and distribution was largely associated with the traditionally high proportion of small-scale production in China. Only two percent of Chinese industry falls into the category of "large" or "medium-sized" enterprises, but they account for 60 percent of its fixed assets. The remainder is scattered among hundreds of thousands of small enterprises.

The transformations in industry, trade and transport were accelerated after the October 1984 adoption of the "Reforming the PRC Economic System" decree by the CCP [Chinese Communist Party] Central Committee. The restructuring has been developing, and it is still too early to sum up the results. Some results are already evident, however.

The reform has facilitated an appreciable enlivening of economic life, accelerating the pace of production growth. During the 6th Five-Year Plan, the increment in industrial production, though uneven, averaged a considerable 12 percent per year. This is close to the rates of growth in PRC indicators in the first five-year plan, in the 1950's. However, the reform's key aim of increasing economic effectiveness has thus far not been achieved.

Moreover, quality indicators have deteriorated for certain types of output and net cost has risen. The rates of growth have been accelerated basically through extensive factors, foremost through growth in unplanned capital construction. The economy has "overheated," and control of its proportional development has been weakened. These problems are being widely discussed in the Chinese press today.

The reform has been most rapid in agriculture. The Chinese countryside has switched almost wholly to the farm contract in a very brief time period, 2-3 years. While remaining collective property, plots of land have been assigned to peasant farms, initially for three years and then for 10 years or more. In 1985, the system of mandatory state purchases of basic agricultural products, including grain, was replaced, these products now being purchased on the basis of contracts concluded with individual farms. The farms are now also owners of a significant proportion of the agricultural equipment and implements. In early 1985, the peasants owned 70 percent of the country's tractor fleet -- nearly three million mainly small tractors used to haul freight in the Chinese countryside. There are a total of 180 million rural homesteads in the PRC, however, and the amount of equipment available to them remains extremely low thus far.

Introduction of the farm contract has boosted the development of market trade. The market has essentially become the primary source of vegetables, meat, fish and other foodstuffs for city-dwellers. In 1984, state control of prices in the market was relinquished. This led to an immediate jump in prices. In Beijing, for example, the increase averaged 30 percent. The consequences were mitigated somewhat by the payment of a small monetary reimbursement to the populace.

Switching the countryside to contracts, the rise in agricultural produce purchase prices, and other measures have permitted an abrupt change in the agrarian

sector of the economy, which had been stagnant. Grains and commercial crop production are up substantially and food supplies have been improved. Grain products coupons have been abolished and purchases of grain abroad have been cut back to practically zero. Peasant incomes have been increased. People in China note with some pride that they provide 22 percent of the Earth's population with food, though they have only seven percent of the world's arable land.

These positive advances have been accompanied by a number of difficulties. The load on the country's available land has increased (the PRC has less than one-fifteenth of a hectare of arable land per capita). The individualization of peasant labor has impacted unfavorably on irrigation facilities, which require unceasing collective efforts to maintain at the necessary level. In spite of the increased grain harvests, per-capita grain production remains low, less than 400 kg per year. Given overall growth in peasant prosperity, there appears to be a growing property stratification of rural residents.

Under Chinese conditions, urban and rural labor intensification leads to exacerbation of the employment problem. It is estimated that the size of the labor force will be increasing by 22 million people annually in the years ahead. Even today, the labor surplus at state industrial enterprises is in the tens of millions of workers and employees. In rural areas, with the changeover to contracts, the manpower surplus will be 100 million people by 1990. By the year 2000, some 200 million peasants -- 40 percent of the labor resources in the countryside, will have to find work in nonagricultural branches such as small-scale rural industry, handicrafts, construction and trade.

The state is making great efforts to solve the employment problem. Over the past five years, jobs have been found for 46 million people "looking for work." Steps are being taken to limit population growth. It has been reported, for example, that 24 million families have been awarded "single-child certificates," which give them the right to receive grants and other benefits which are rescinded if the number of children increases.

The private sector of the economy, which has been developing apace in recent years, is creating some opportunities for absorbing the influx of labor resources. In just a couple of years, the number of people employed in the re-born private sector has reached 17 million. It is anticipated that this number will reach 50 million by 1990. Even today, a substantial proportion of the retail trade turnover is marketed through individual trade channels, the primary sphere of private industry.

The "open policy in foreign economic ties" has become an integral part of the economic transformations. Capital and technology is being attracted from the developed capitalist countries within its framework, as are capital and technology from Hong Kong, the British colonial enclave which will be returned to the PRC in 1997, but which will retain capitalistic customs.

With its Chinese population, Hong Kong is a primary source of the capital being invested from outside in the PRC economy. It accounts for 60 percent of the total direct foreign investment, which was nearly \$6 billion during the 1979-1985 period.

China has used these funds to create more than 2,300 enterprises with joint participation by foreign capital and 120 enterprises solely owned by foreign capital. These are basically small assembly and processing factories. In 1984, the average level of foreign investment in joint enterprises was less than \$1.5 million.

Four "special economic zones" have been formed to concentrate foreign capital investment in the PRC. The largest and best-developed of these is in Shenzhen, immediately adjacent to Hong Kong, where several high-rise administrative buildings, hotels and stores have been built in recent years, imparting a modern appearance to this small Chinese city. Development of the zone's industry has accelerated sharply.

However, the economic reality of Shenzhen has not yet fully justified the hopes placed on it. They have not succeeded in ensuring a massive influx of advanced technology into the zone or in setting production for export. Only 20 percent of its output reaches outside markets. As the Chinese press has noted, there is "currency chaos" in the zone, and speculation and other abuses are widespread.

The policy of revitalizing the economy and "open politics" China has adopted in recent years has boosted its economic development. Quite a few outlays have been incurred and a number of problems have arisen in the course of its implementation. Those in the PRC note that overcoming them will require stubborn efforts and a sober, circumspect approach. In the first two years of the five-year plan now underway, it was decided not to force the reform, but to reduce the rates of production growth and focus their forces on securing positive shifts in the economy. This does not signify a retreat from transformations. Restructuring the economic system is viewed in the PRC as the key to accelerating the country's modernization.

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CHINA/FAR EAST/PACIFIC

COMMENTATOR NOTES HARDSHIPS OF LIFE IN NORTH KOREA

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 49, 3 Dec 86 p 15

[Arkadiy Vaksberg report: "Colors of Korea"]

[Text] Pyongyang-Moscow--The city awakes early....

This observation is to be found in virtually all travel essays written by various men of letters about various countries. Despite its banality, it is, nonetheless, accurate. In fact, what working city sleeps late?

This observation takes on particular meaning in reference to Pyongyang, however, inasmuch as Korea is, as everyone knows, the Land of Morning Calm, but the calm may be sensed only by waking a little earlier--together with the whole capital.

Together with the whole of it for at 6 in the morning the city is already on the go.

Earlier even.

The Metro begins operating at 5 a.m., and long lines form at the trolleybus and bus stops--I can see them clearly from the hotel window.

The sky does not show gray, pink or blue--the Pyongyang dawn has another kind of hue. Its own sole, inimitable hue. Dullish silver. Delicate. Barely perceptible.

The freshness also like nothing else. Not shivery. Not invigorating. Delicate. Light.

This was once a city of squat little houses with tiny yards enclosed by even more stunted, almost toy-like fences. Of that Pyongyang only one-two small streets remained; I was shown them. That old Pyongyang, which stretched back into hoary history, was wiped from the face of the earth by bombs made across the ocean.

In the little more than 30 years Pyongyang has not been reborn but rather born anew. An entirely different city has grown up on the wastelands ripped up by

the bombs. Its modern architecture is entirely comparable with the most handsome major cities of the new generation--on all continents. But a seemingly quite small addition to the homogenized architecture--the pyramidal roofs crowning the "modern"--imparts to the city's appearance and its silhouette unique, strikingly national features.

Pyongyang, judging by my observations, belongs to the youth. Old men simply are not to be seen on the streets. There are none. Or, to be more precise, virtually none. As for invalids, for example--of whatever kind--there are none even without the "virtually"! I, in any event, never met any once even, although I spent many hours walking Pyongyang's streets.

One further color of the city's landscape: children marching along the streets. Assembling at a certain time in a certain place, students of one class form a column and head for school in line. And the same back from school. And inasmuch as there are many children in Pyongyang and they are taught, as, surely, everywhere, in two shifts, it seems that they are marching through the city all the time: to school, from school, to group undertakings, to sports coaching and performances, to a meeting of guests of honor....

Why do they march? It was explained to me that it is better walking in line than in groups and singly--children like to fool about, and from fooling about comes unruliness.

I really did not encounter naughty children and bundles of mischief in Pyongyang. None.

And the order was exemplary.

The east shows red, and there are fewer and fewer people on the streets. With sunrise the city, no, it does not empty, it is transformed. It becomes bright and colorful.

This colorfulness and brightness comes from the bright colors of the sports outfits. They can be seen everywhere and at any time of the day. On the streets and embankments and in the squares, in the parks and public gardens and in school and institute yards children and young people practice to the commands of coaches armed with loudspeakers, sports gymnastics, sports dances and every conceivable kind of exercise in the programs of the mass pageants which are so beloved here. With ribbons, umbrellas, spheres, balls.... I saw one such program. A sports festival had been organized in Kim Il-song Stadium in honor of the participants in an international literary symposium. Some 70,000 schoolchildren and students, who displayed high skill, participated. For a whole week, driving past in Japanese buses, we saw streets and squares packed with young athletes: training was under way from dawn to dusk (we would mention in passing that there are many such festivals in the year in connection with anniversaries, the arrival of high-ranking guests...). While awaiting their turn the children do not waste time: they always have notes on hand.

I inquired of two boys and three young girls in what exercise books they were absorbed. "Course in Revolutionary Theory," one answered. "Ideas of Cuche," answered another. "Teaching of Kim Il-song," the rest replied.

We are not that familiar with "cuche," which the Korean child learns before "mama" and "papa". Yet as the books in Russian, the pile of which grew daily in our hotel rooms, said, "groups for study of the ideas of cuche" exist in dozens of countries of the world. There are cuche departments and whole institutes even.

Translating the word "cuche" into Russian is not that easy. If figuratively: "one's own master". If per its meaning: "reliance on oneself," "living without being dependent on anyone". If with the aid of political terminology: "independent development path".

This concept (both the individual and society as a whole must develop by relying only on their own powers) has become the prevailing concept in the DPRK.

Let us continue our stroll through the city.

There are no traffic lights on the streets. But there are young men and women controllers in bright blue uniforms at virtually all intersections. With truly athletic bearing they wave on the infrequent vehicles: Mercedes, Toyotas and Volvos. One of our Volgas would sometimes flash past. Once or twice I came across Zhigulis even.

Traffic is infrequent, everywhere, however, there are subways. And the public order people give whistle reminders: crossing on the surface is forbidden. There is virtually no one who has forgotten, incidentally: everyone knows how to behave, and behaves as he should.

The city is strikingly clean. "Strikingly"--also a banal word in this context, but I could find no other. How, indeed, could one not be struck on seeing people assiduously sweeping a perfectly clean street? Each centimeter, as they say.... With the greatest zeal and perseverance....

This almost sterile cleanliness also greets us in the not very numerous stores which we come across on our route.

The country's life is arduous, and there is at times a shortage of basic necessities. War, occupation and devastation do not pass without trace. A single country's division in two, the atmosphere of military danger with which the air is thick, the tension on the artificial line which separates the DPRK from South Korea--from what is called South Korea--none of this can fail to make its mark on the living standard also. There are practically no provisions in the stores, they are distributed separately. Of what kind, how many and how--nobody answered me these questions. I understand that there is nothing to boast about: this is painful, a stinging wound and an inevitability to which people have become accustomed, but which does not become more customary and easier because of this.

The cookery store on Chollima Avenue has decorative glass vases filled with national dishes of rare tastiness which are tantalizing in their appearance alone. The dishes are not made of plaster cast. But there were no customers, nor were there even scoops or forks with which, if necessary, this food could have been taken from the vase. And the scales were of clinical cleanliness.... However many times I passed by, there was no diminution in the content of the vases by even a centimeter, and not one customer appeared in the store.

Our attention was attracted to a vegetable store not far from our hotel. There were several apples in the window. There were no customers there either, we decided to go in. The sales assistant took a long time coming. Finally, a woman in a coverall as white as snow appeared from the box room, appearing surprised at the visit. My companion, who spoke Korean, translated for me: the apples were not for sale, they had been ordered in advance....

We headed for the market--to the outskirts of the city. Just one woman was selling three small apples. She was asking for them 2 won--roughly R1.5. There are few people, it seems to me, whose wages permit this.

I am describing my fragmentary, incidental and, surely, seemingly petty observations in order to convey to some extent the "prose" of life, everyday affairs and the world of quotidian concerns, which never bypass anyone anywhere.

Is it at all possible for a man of letters when traveling to another country to see only the facades? There is no existence without everyday life, and interest in the "trifles of life" is interest in man. And are these "trifles," hand on heart, that petty? Strength of spirit, the extent of the resistance to difficulties, an ability to overcome them, rise above them and work in the name of a higher goal--all this says far more about the greatness of a people than an endeavor to pretend that these difficulties do not exist.

However, nor can these concerns be approached with the customary yardsticks. Without an investigation of the specifics of an unfamiliar country, everything could be confused. There are no bakeries in Pyongyang, but bread is not Korean food: it is replaced by rice. There are no meat stores in Pyongyang, but how could there be if pastures and herds are not characteristic of the landscape of this country?

Another world, other mores, other traditions.... And the concerns are different also.... But can they not be understood?

One sunny Sunday I saw at the entrance to a department store two women: young and elderly. The stores open here on Sundays also, incidentally, in order to make it easier for people (the work week in the DPRK is 6 days) to make if only the purchases which are accessible to them.

The elderly one entered the square carrying a pair of shoes. I would be going against my conscience if I said that they were distinguished by elegance and beauty. But I will never forget how this woman kissed them. How she hugged them to her chest. How her eyes grew moist.

The intensive program of official engagements to which I was taken in Korea did not give me much of a chance to familiarize myself more closely with the life of the country. A literary symposium which had gathered delegates from more than 60 countries was being held. Right on its heels, without a single day's break, followed a session of the Asian and African Writers Association Executive Council, the baton was then picked up by a seminar on problems of Korean literature. There was pregnant, meaningful debate on the most acute problems of the present day, and global, large-scale subjects recalling the anxious world in which we all live were touched upon.

And alongside, outside of the giant Palace of Culture where these measures were taking place--with its 500 rooms for classes and sessions--a most interesting city was living its intensive life. Entering this life or touching it if only to a slight extent was not in the least less beguiling, not in the least less interesting than listening to the speakers' impassioned speeches.

I tried to combine both.

One work day, seizing the "window of opportunity," my Korean comrades took me to see another pride of the capital--being unfamiliar, this building seemed to be a twin of the palace. But I was mistaken, of course.

The People's Palace of Training.... The giant, whose inner premises are a whole 100 more than in the Palace of Culture, towers above the city, attracting attention by the power of the monumental columns and the lightness, almost airiness of the roofs: against the backdrop of the mother of pearl sky they form an outline of fabulous beauty. From the first spade striking the earth to the first visitor there had elapsed just 21 months.

The time in which this new construction giant or the other is erected is the first thing which you learn from your guides. For the pride is not only in the fact that it exists but also in the pace at which it was constructed. A big theater with seating for 2,200 was built in 18 months. The 45-story Korea Hotel--two buildings crowned by a revolving restaurant, this piece of ultrachic with Japanese televisions and refrigerators in all rooms, with Japanese acoustics, with interior gardens, grottoes and waterfalls, with fountains in the foyers, with giant aquariums, swimming pools, a sauna, escalators and underground and ground-level bars--was built in 22 months. The construction of a planned 80-story skyscraper hotel has yet to begin, but by the summer of 1988 (there need be no doubting this) it will be receiving its first guests. Handed over even earlier will be a stadium--the city's second "100,000-er"--the ground-breaking ceremony took place before my very eyes--the stadium will be built by the athletes themselves.

Nor have other facilities which have risen above the city with stunning speed been erected by exclusive firms. Students, workers and employees have come to the assistance of the local construction workers. They work without "cigarette breaks," from morning until dusk. And sometimes from "dark" until morning....

So, we are in the Palace of Training. It is a synthesis of library-cum-reading room, lecture hall and all-purpose correspondence higher educational

institution. Millions of volumes, thousands of educational videos, tens of thousands of cassettes and tapes with recordings of various reports and lectures and a vast record and tape library: symphonies, operas, variety performances, folklore.... The standard high-collar coats--blue (the uniform of the junior) and green (the uniform of the student)--are glimpsed everywhere: the palace has practically been given over to the youth.

The uniform is issued free once every 2 years. Tuition is also free, of course. Payment for time spent in a kindergarten (we would mention while on the subject) is very small. Preschool instruction is compulsory so there is no problem of "finding a place". From early years the children are taught to be conspicuous, under the guidance of mentors and outside of family upbringing, which is subject to fortuities.

The thirst for knowledge, I noticed, is tremendous. Particularly in the field of the technical and natural sciences: the principle of living without being dependent on anyone which has been established in the DPRK demands practical realization, and needed for this primarily are people capable of rising to the level of the tasks confronting them.

We spoke about this in the Kim Il-song University with the vice chancellor--Prof Lo Son-Chan, doctor of physico-mathematical sciences. We did not need an interpreter: the professor is fluent in Russian. Twenty-five years ago he graduated from the Physics and Mathematics Department at Leningrad State University, which he recalls with great warmth. And my translators, guides, advisers and seminar leaders, who were assiduous in not allowing me to grow "bored" all alone, had not studied in our country, but knew Russian pretty well: the Pyongyang Foreign Languages Institute provides, as could be seen, a good education.

Be that as it may, the highest honor is becoming a student of the university. The sole one in the country. There are in 14 faculties more than 12,000 such lucky ones. The applicants are chosen in all provinces. Only one out of every five "contestants" makes it through to the second round, in which he has to pass six exams and a physical training test: a puny Newton is no Newton.... It is interesting that the entrance exams for all faculties are identical (native language, foreign language, revolutionary history, math, physics, chemistry), while proclivities and gifts are determined by a commission. The second round filters out a further nine out of every 10 of those already selected. The rest don the green uniform.

Tuition, the professor emphasized, is not the sole task which the university sets. No less important tasks are fostering revolutionary world outlook and inculcating discipline and an ability to completely subordinate one's own interests to state, group interests. The students have little time for leisure on weekdays inasmuch as it is necessary every evening to prepare for seminars, while on Saturdays, when classes end early, the students travel to the plants, factories and agricultural cooperatives to deliver lectures on the ideas of *cuhe* and to the construction sites to assist the workers. In the course of the academic year they work in the rice paddies and in the winter and summer vacations they engage in productive and social labor. "We want," the professor observed, "to ensure that in working in industry the students perceive from

their own experience how important it is to mechanize manual work and that a desire to contribute to this personally arise in them."

The university does not have a culture center, but this by no means signifies that art is in no way a part of the students' life. Sometimes they go in groups to the movie theater, and the excellent students and socially active persons even acquire tickets to the theater or the circus.

There are several theaters in Pyongyang, but they do not function quite like ours do. Or, more precisely, not like ours at all. There is no announced repertoire, no program of performances for the month, for the week or even for the following day and there is no box office selling tickets to anyone who wishes to purchase such. Performances are given from time to time, on the occasion of a special date, the visit of guests of honor or for some other reason, and the tickets are in that case distributed in the labor outfits--to the worthiest, naturally.

Revolutionary operas and musical drama compositions are performed mainly: vocal art in Korea is at a very high level and well loved by the audiences. In the Mansudae Theater, which is rightly called not a theater but a palace or museum, we attended the opera "The Flower Seller," which reproduces an episode from revolutionary history. I did not grasp who the composer of the music and author of the libretto were but the music was melodious, the topic cannot fail to move, the singers and the orchestra were beyond praise and each word heard on the stage translated into four languages (Russian, Chinese, English and French) was projected onto two screens raised at the sides.

Pyongyang also has what is called a drama theater. I would very much have liked to have seen it, but did not. If I remember correctly, there were no performances there at all during the 2 weeks of my visit. But I would not swear to it.... Nor could I learn what is put on there. Although I inquired a multitude of times. On the other hand I encountered Korean comrades--people of very advanced years--who recall on the Pyongyang drama stage "Uncle Vanya," "The Kremlin Chimes" and "Plato's Falcon".

Since it is a question of art, this is the time to describe my conversations with the leaders and workers of the Korean Writers Union, which displayed in respect of all the participants in the literary undertakings in Pyongyang exceptional hospitality and very great cordiality.

The union unites more than 1,000 persons--poets, prose writers and critics--and, what is more, those who are engaged solely in creative work receive a monthly salary in order to be able to write significant works without hurrying and without wanting for money. The series of novels "Immortal Story," which reproduce this stage or the other of the revolutionary struggle: "1932," "The Difficult March," "Galaxies," "The Land Grows Green" and many others, is published in Pyongyang in Korean and many other languages in huge editions (on a countrywide scale). At the center of the novels is the image of Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK and general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee.

These novels have been published in Russian also--by the Korean Foreign Language Publishers. The authors are not given in the books, it being indicated merely that the novels were written by the "15 April Work Group" (the day of the birth of the country's president). Addressing the Korean literature seminar, Kim Bo Hun, deputy chairman of the Writers Union, observed that a new pleiad of writers had been raised in the DPRK who were free of inordinate ambition and the aspiration to literary rivalry, but had merely one desire: to participate in group work to educate the population.

However, the times are changing, and new books are being published which now indicate individual authorship, and even those books which are known to be the fruit of group authorship are also acquiring specific authors.

The prominent translators of Soviet literature Kwon Chi-Ho and Kim Wan-Son told me about the success enjoyed among Korean readers by Soviet literature, particularly books about the war. The works of Ch. Aytmatov, Yu. Bondarev, G. Markov, K. Simonov, A. Chakovskiy and Yu. Semenov have been published here in recent years, as had even earlier those of M. Gorkiy, A. Tolstoy and V. Vasilevskaya. I would mention that our films enjoy huge success also: they are shown on television every Saturday and are truly here like a window opened onto an unknown world. And when "Seventeen Instants of Spring" was being shown, life in the country came to a halt, and the load on the power system reached "boiling point". This is something we are well acquainted with....

Other foreign literature is translated into Korean also. Novelties of the year are "The Children of Captain Grant," "La dame aux camélias," "For Whom the Bell Tolls" and "Gone With the Wind".

What is the concern of our Korean colleagues currently? The same as ours, probably: the rearing of the literary replacement shift. Chang Kye-Jun, chairman of the Writers Union Literary Criticism Commission, told me how this problem is being solved in the DPRK. A quest for young talent is under way everywhere--in the workers' shops and student lecture halls, in the fields and at the construction sites. Even if insufficiently literate and educated as yet. But showing promise. Members of the union are assigned to them: each has to cultivate at least one pupil. And a reinforcement will shortly be in store for literature: maybe not 1,000 new writers but even 500....

Beginning its recovery, Pyongyang grew in breadth. Now it is growing upward. The apartment houses of recent years have had 20-25 stories. Those which have been erected quite recently--30 and 40. Of the traditional Korean dwelling there has remained in them just one thing, perhaps--it is not the walls but the interstory ceilings which are heated in order that the heat may come from underneath. After all, the Korean has always slept on the floor.

Incidentally, now also there is little furniture in Pyongyang apartments: if there is not the custom, there is not the need either. I saw a light set of shelves with drawers for linen being carried from a store and loaded onto a bicycle trailer; big taxis are taking the place of the pedal cars here. A stand for them has been installed at the station: middle-aged women put simple luggage in their pedal carriages and deliver it to people's homes.

Generally, however, contrary to what I expected, the bicycle is a rarity on Pyongyang's streets. I did not see it on sale. But there are practically no private cars. The Metro is becoming an increasingly popular means of travel for Pyongyang residents.

It now carries 300,000 passengers daily. The stations are light and spacious with a marble finish and decorated with frescoes, sculptures and picturesque canvases and mosaic panels. Soft tuneful music is heard from invisible speakers. The names of the stations are totally unrelated to the surface toponymy: "Victory of the Revolution," "Unification," "Torch," "Golden Field"--such are their names. There are newspaper stands on the platforms: while waiting for the train one can run one's eye over the local news. And this is certainly highly apropos: after all, there are in the city no newspaper kiosks, and periodicals are not sold but distributed.

Television, on the other hand, is increasingly becoming a part of everyday life. Television antennas protrude from the windows of the houses and "adorn" the balconies. Many of today's owners acquired their television receiver not in the store--at a price which is beyond them--but free for 15 April: for shock workers and zealous propagandists of the ideas of *cuche* this is the day for obtaining presents on behalf of the hero of the day: television receivers, refrigerators and other valuables. No junior returns home this day without a gift: after all, children are a subject of the country's particular concern.

I very much wanted to visit some school. Having conferred, my Korean comrades chose a school which was by no means a typical but model-show school. A beacon. The standard to be equaled in the future--not immediate, probably--by the others. I was honestly warned about this by Yi Chon Sam, deputy director of the school.

A truly magnificent beacon, however--a 10-story building equipped with computers, audio and video equipment, electronics, an observatory and laboratories with museums, a zoological garden, swimming pool, concert halls.... This school affords the graduate a wide road into life. Each of its graduates will play no less than two musical instruments and will know no less than two foreign languages. A perfectly feasible task: for the 1,700 students in the school there are 100 top-level lecturers armed with the most modern methods.

Concern for children begins at the moment of birth. And even earlier. One is convinced of this when one visits the maternity center--again not an ordinary but a model one--which it was decided to show me. What distinguishes the model center from the ordinary ones? The latest medical equipment: Japanese, West German, Austrian and Italian--as far as apparatus for the woman in childbirth's "telemeeting" with visitors. Spacious and clean wards for two-three persons with complete comfort. The qualifications of the personnel.

Approximately 30 newly born children greet life every day here. Not that many for a million-strong city. The birthrate is neither increasing nor declining, it is more correct, certainly, to say that the brakes have been applied. Almost two children per family (two, no more!) permit preservation of the strength of the population at the current level.

Weddings are celebrated late: women marry at 25, men marry women who are even older. By 3, 5 years.... In the university there is, incidentally, not one married female student and only a few married male students, who are approximately 30 years old. The law does not prohibit earlier marriages, of course, but they are "prohibited" by social recommendations: all young forces need to be given not to the family but to the country--military service, work, study. "Starting a family," the vice chancellor told me, "means distracting attention from the study program."

"Weddings are celebrated"--this phrase also is inappropriate here. I have seen how they are "celebrated". Accompanied by two-three friends, the young people--she in a long pink dress, he in a suit with a pink handkerchief--go to a bank of the River Potongkang and have their photos taken. They then have one further memorable shot taken in the old summer-house here. And they spend the rest of the day among their closest relatives. The wedding hereupon ends--everyday life starts right away.

The city has several restaurants serving national dishes. They have few visitors, and, for whatever reason, there are no banquets at all. The alcohol problem, incidentally, has been solved almost completely: rows of ginseng vodka bottles stand on the shelves of some stores, but are not for sale. They are "issued" merely to guests of this country.

Consequently, there is no alcohol-related crime. Is there other crime? Certainly. But here again I was unable to learn anything about this: no one shared this information with me. I believe, nonetheless, that theft is rare, even then the object thereof could be something which is immediately "saleable". That is, food. All one's life in public view, everyone's income being known to the last detail to all those around one, property also. To comrades and colleagues at work and at the place of learning. Homes being groups of people uniting several families: these groups not only distribute produce and organize citizens' participation in various social measures but also perform educational work "at family level," allowing no one to forget that he is everywhere and always a member of a group. So that nothing incidental, goodness knows how acquired, can appear. And showing off, casting one's money to the wind, leading a dissipated life, idling--there is simply nowhere this could happen.

It is already evening. It comes early, like everywhere in the south. The hairdressers' are filling up with people. They visit them at every step, readily and often, and the payment for the services there is symbolic: both men and women take care over their appearance to an equal extent, and the cult of washing, cutting and styling the hair is spread fastidiously.

The lighting comes on: the city center is ablaze with lights of various colors, garlands of little lights flicker, the jets of the illuminated fountains shoot up high and slogans in honor of the ideas of cuche flash on and off. And above all this, as if stuck into the skies, is a red calico torch--a symbol of Korean revolutionary theory and a monument visible from any point of the capital.

But there are not that many people on the streets. There are no young couples at all: this is not the done thing here. People walk in groups and families and alone, and if in two's--he and she--at a respectable distance from one another.

Rare visitors appear on the new Changkwan Street, which was opened quite recently and which has been built up by skyscrapers, behind the smoked glass of illuminated snack bars and restaurants. "Establishments" empty toward eight, and only late pedestrians are encountered on the city streets at nine: tomorrow is a new work day.

The lights in the houses are switched off: people know how to save on energy here. One hardly ever sees drapes in the windows: life is all in the open, and it is, in any case, brighter without them. The new construction projects have been furnished with more economical luminescent lamps.

Economies have become an organic part of life, work and everyday living. Here is an example which I recall. During a walk in the surrounding hills we came across a film on which shooting was in progress. There was none of the customary strip lighting for the filming group at all: the actors' faces were illuminated by screens wrapped in foil--they reflected the rays of the sun.

And morning once again--the parting one on this occasion. The buses sped to the airport. The familiar avenues, palaces and monuments flashed by the windows. Lengthening lines were forming at the bus stops. The columns of schoolchildren were on the march. The athletes were already training in Kim Il-song Square at this unearthly hour.

A new workday had begun.

Two weeks is an insignificant amount of time to get to know a country with its ancient history, difficult fate and far-reaching plans. With its life--complex and difficult and filled at the same time with optimism and pride in the visible accomplishments.

But it is sufficient to become attached to this beautiful land, which has borne and suffered so much. To wish its people, who are renewing it, success and happiness.

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CSO: 1807/123

BRIEFS

JAPANESE JOURNALISTS IN TASHKENT--A delegation of Japanese trade union journalists headed by Seryu Takuya , chief editor of the SOKHIO SHIMBUN, has arrived in Tashkent from Moscow. Usami Takekatsu and Sato Haruyuki are members of the delegation. The guests from Japan were acquainted with the work of the Uzbek SSR Trade Unions Council and visited the Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the Uzbek SSR and an arts and crafts factory. Yesterday, the Japanese journalists were guests of the PRAVDA VOSTOKA editorial office. They were acquainted with the work of the collective. There was a discussion, during which L. Kayumov, editor of the newspaper SOVET UZBEKISTONI, and G. Neklessa, editor of the newspaper PRAVDA VOSTOKA, answered questions from the guests. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Oct 86 p 4] 11499

UZBEKISTAN WELCOMES JAPANESE SOCIALISTS--(UzTAG)--A delegation from the Japan Socialist Party has arrived in Uzbekistan. The delegation is headed by Tosiharu Okoda, deputy chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, chairman of the JSP's Special Committee for Japanese-Soviet Relations, and delegate to the House of Representatives of the Japanese Diet. On 30 October, the guests visited the Tashkent Branch of the Central V.I. Lenin Museum and the Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the Uzbek SSR, and took a tour of architectural monuments and areas of new construction in the republic's capital. That same day, the delegation was received in the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party. There was a talk with R.Kh. Abdullayeva, secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Oct 86 p 3] 11499

CSO: 1807/87

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA/SOUTH ASIA

BAKHITAR CITES SHEVARDNADZE ON 'NATIONAL RECONCILIATION'

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 8 Jan 87 pp 1-5

[Text] Kabul, 7 Jan (TASS)—Before his return to Moscow, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze gave an interview to a Bakhtar correspondent.

QUESTION: Your working visit to Afghanistan, Comrade Minister, has come right after the December meeting in Moscow of the leaders of our two countries, Comrades Najib and Mikhail Gorbachev. In this connection, I would like to ask you how your visit to Kabul together with the Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Anatoly Dobrynin, is to be taken?

ANSWER: As a sign of the expansion and deepening of Soviet-Afghan cooperation and of its intensification at this new and--here I would like to quote Comrade Najib--"crucial stage in the history of new Afghanistan." I am positive that today Soviet-Afghan relations are acquiring fundamentally new dimensions calling for new and I would even say pioneering approaches. The recent discussions in Moscow between Mikhail Gorbachev and Comrade Najib have laid a firm foundation for this. These are the factors and circumstances that predetermined our visit.

QUESTION: How would you characterize it?

ANSWER: As quite useful, meaningful and constructive, and also in the spirit of the recent negotiations in Moscow. In the course of our talks with Comrades Najib, Keshtmand, Wakil and other Afghan leaders we expressed full support for the course at national reconciliation endorsed by the recent plenum of the PDPA Central Committee and welcomed the appeal for ceasefire.

We think that all these and other measures of the Afghan leadership offer a real opportunity to all political forces and all social and ethnic groups and tribes for uniting on a democratic and patriotic basis in the name of peace on Afghan soil. As we see it, national reconciliation is a course at rapprochement and cooperation of the formations which may still be opposed to each other at the moment but are nonetheless concerned about the future of their Motherland.

The PDPA's call for a truce and for the beginning of a nation-wide dialogue is a brave and responsible move. Thereby the leaders of the DRA say that the

duty of all genuine patriots of Afghanistan is to secure peace and tranquillity for the long-suffering Motherland. The people are the supreme judge who alone can figure out who in the critical times of trial thought of the problems and future of their Motherland and who was solely concerned about their own selfish interests, fulfilling others' will and orders. By countering reconciliation with intransigence they have once again confirmed the obvious: the proposed ceasefire is opposed by those who have imperialism and the forces least of all concerned about the future of Afghanistan behind their back. Those are forces which build their policy on the blood of the Afghans.

The people's government gives everybody a chance to join in the work to rebuild a peaceful, sovereign, independent and non-aligned state of all the Afghans. No real patriot will refuse to help his Motherland in securing national concord and unity.

QUESTION: Do you think the new national reconciliation policy and the drive for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan can be linked in any way?

ANSWER: They are certainly linked directly and very closely, because one facilitates the other and vice versa. Those who assert that a political settlement depends entirely on a pullout of our troops stationed in Afghanistan at the request of its government just lie. It depends first of all on whether interference from the outside is halted and guarantees are produced that it won't be resumed. The national reconciliation policy is expected to pave the way at home for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. For domestic and foreign factors are now closely intertwined.

We are of the opinion that a political settlement can be achieved now, not just in the long run. So, together with the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, we regard the question of a Soviet troop pullout precisely in this context. We have made a first step in that direction by withdrawing six of our regiments. So the question of a Soviet troop pullout is quite clear. It is not remote. And it would do people good in some adjacent countries to understand what is really in their interests and what is not.

QUESTION: Do you mean Afghanistan's neighbours?

ANSWER: Yes, I do, and not only them. In the neoglobalist Western which the U.S. administration has been playing in the past few years Afghanistan has been assigned the role of a character to set off the nobleness and selflessness of "freedom-loving" cowboys who are neither noble nor selfless. It is a pity that Pakistan and some other countries sometimes play into the hand of American expansionism, aggravating the situation inside and outside Afghanistan, complicated as it is.

What can be said about our attitude to the "Pakistani" and "Iranian" factors in the Afghan affairs? We have fair, good neighbourly relations both with Pakistan and with Iran, and we will continue to promote them in all possible

ways, proceeding from the assumption that a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan will benefit both Pakistan and Iran that must be having vested interests in the existence of Afghanistan as a nonaligned, independent, friendly neighbouring country. The new policy launched by the Afghan leadership offers Afghanistan's neighbours a chance to contribute to the cause of national reconciliation and help achieve peace in that part of the world.

QUESTION: Now, for the Soviet-Afghan relations. You said they would be corrected in the context of the new national reconciliation policy adopted by our leadership. Will you please illustrate what you said with a couple of examples?

ANSWER: I certainly will. Here is an example. As we see it, now that the national reconciliation policy has got underway, the biggest headache is the development of the social area. As life improves, there will be greater need for schools, outpatient departments, hospitals, kindergartens and all kinds of training centers.

When refugees start coming back, they will have to be given jobs, first of all. This can be done quickly by creating a network of small enterprises and developing an appropriate socio-economic infrastructure. So in promoting bilateral cooperation the Soviet Union and Afghanistan will have to be more flexible and, I would say, more susceptible to the new issues which arise in the course of translating the reconciliation policy into reality.

And now another example, from the sphere of trade. The task has been set to make it well-balanced and really advantageous to both sides. On the practical plane, this means that either side should offer goods that are in demand with the partner. What we need for this is to more actively establish mixed production and processing enterprises, including enterprises with the participation of Afghan entrepreneurs. Even now we have rather good exchanges of goods with Afghan tradesmen. Such exchanges can be fast increased: there are opportunities for doing so. The drawing up of a programme is now nearing completion for a sharp increase in trade with Afghan merchants.

There are great latent reserves in frontier trade. Interest in it is mutual. We have coordinated with our Afghan friends plans for the development of this form of trade. We believe that this is a very promising direction. It goes without saying that all this will complement our long-standing cooperation in building major projects within the public sector of Afghan industries, in developing the country's modern economy and creating the maximum possible number of jobs. Therefore, as you can see, this means very concrete things.

QUESTION: What has impressed you in our country?

ANSWER: I have been strongly impressed, particularly by the talks we had with Comrade Najib, General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. The plan for national reconciliation set forth by him impresses one by the scientific treatment of problems, by the precision of analysis and the well-considered interdependence of all components. It can be safely said that every detail

in these dynamic and innovatory proposals has been conceived by him in suffering. This is natural of a person taking the destinies of his homeland to heart.

I cannot say that I have become very familiar with Afghanistan during a two-day visit. But the chief impression that we have formed during our trip is that the Afghan people are looking to the future with confidence and optimism. We have become imbued with deep respect for the nation that has waged a struggle for its independence over the centuries and been able to preserve the homeland's integrity.

The meetings with Afghans, which we have had during the two days, have deeply moved us by the sincere manifestations of attention and hospitality, of traditional friendship between our peoples.

I ask you to convey to all of our Afghan brothers our gratitude for the warm reception and our best wishes of peace, well-being and prosperity.

(PRAVDA, January 8. In full.)

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BRIEFS

SOVIET-AFGHAN YOUTH FESTIVAL--(UzTAG)--Tashkent has cordially greeted fighters for a new and democratic Afghanistan--young workers, peasants, craftsmen and students. They arrived for a Soviet and Afghan youth festival of friendship. At the airport, the guests were greeted by young men and women of Uzbekistan and by soldiers and internationalists who have helped the friendly people defend the gains of the April revolution. Many revolutionary undertakings in the DRA are initiated by young men and women headed by their vanguard, the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth (DOMA), P.V. Ignotas, Secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, noted in his address. The Soviet youth are proud of their glorious deeds and are in solidarity with their struggle for a free and happy Afghanistan. Farid Mazdak, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth and the leader, spoke for the Afghan delegation. The strengthening of Afghan-Soviet friendship, he stated, is one of the organization's most important tasks. Soviet Komsomol members participate in demonstrations of solidarity with our nation's people, and the soldiers and internationalists are helping our republic in its defense against internal and external counterrevolution. The fraternal friendship of the Soviet people gives us confidence of victory, of the triumph of the April revolution's noble ideals. The present meeting will undoubtedly make a large contribution to the further development of the traditionally good relations between our nations and peoples. V.P. Anishchev, Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, and S.Yu. Sultanova, Deputy Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, took part in the formal opening of the festival. [Excerpts] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Sep 86 p 1] 11499

SOVIET-INDIAN SEMINAR IN TASHKENT--(UzTAG)--Complete support for the peaceful initiatives of M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and the Delhi Six was expressed in the unanimously approved statement by participants in the Soviet-Indian seminar, "Russia, Central Asia and India in the 16th-20th Centuries: the Historical Roots of the Friendship and Cooperation." The seminar ended in Tashkent on 29 October. Scientists of the two nations noted that proposals made by the leaders of the USSR and India for strengthening peace and international security, and ultimately, for the achievement of complete and universal disarmament, are meeting with broad response today on the part of all people of good will. For 3 days prominent Orientalists from the friendly nations analyzed the sources of and trends in the development of cultural and economic ties between Russia, the Soviet Union and India. They spoke out for a further expansion of cooperation. It was noted that the traditional friendship between the USSR and India is an important factor in

world politics and is making a substantial contribution to the normalization of international relations. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Oct 86 p 2] 11499

INDIAN GANDHI MOVEMENT VISITS UZBEKISTAN--(UzTAG)--An Indian delegation of members of the Gandhi Movement is being acquainted with Uzbekistan's life. It is headed by Nirmal Deshpande, President of the National Gandhi Society of India. The guests visited the Tashkent Branch of the Central V.I. Lenin Museum and the Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the Uzbek SSR, and took a trip to Samarkand. On 11 November, members of the Gandhi Movement visited Tashkent Secondary School No. 24 imeni J.B. Shastri and talked with scientists at the Oriental Studies Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR. That same day, the delegation met with activists in the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Nations at the Uzbek Department of the Society for Soviet-Indian Friendship, and with workers in the republic's mass media. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Nov 86 p 3] 11499

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

UN AFRICA COMMISSION VISITS--(UzTAG)--Classes in the International Courses of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) ended in Tashkent on 10 October. Representatives of 16 nations on that continent used Uzbekistan's example to study problems pertaining to the development of water resources and arid zones. The guests were acquainted with experience in land, irrigation and water management development in the republic, and with achievements in this area by scientists of the Central Asian Scientific Research Institute of Irrigation imeni V.D. Zhurin, the Institute of Hydrogeology and Geological Engineering, the Scientific Production Association for Horticulture and Viticulture imeni R.R. Shreder, and the State Special Design Office for Irrigation. They visited Virgin Land farms and hydroengineering facilities in the Golodnaya and Dzhizakskaya steppes, Samrakand Oblast and the Fergana Valley. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Oct 86 p 2] 11499

ZAMBIAN GUESTS IN DUSHANBE--(TadzhikTA)--A delegation from the sister-city of Lusaka, the Zambian capital, has arrived in Dushanbe. It is headed by M. Sata, governor of Lusaka Province. The purpose of the visit by the Zambian guests is to study experience in city management, the operation of public transport, public utilities and public medical services, and the management of all sectors of the economy by city party committees. The Zambian delegation was received by N.Sh. Shorakhmonov, chairman of the Dushanbe City Ispolkom. He told about the efforts of the city council to further develop city management, the economy and the social sphere in the capital of Tajikistan in light of decisions coming out of the 27th CPSU Congress. In a warm and friendly talk, a great deal of attention was devoted to the strengthening ties between the twinned cities. The delegation from Lusaka took a tour of the city. The visit by the guests from Zambia continues. [Text] [Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 18 Nov 86 p 3] 11499

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